The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 4969 號九十六百九千四第 日五十二月八年西癸治同 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, 16TH OCTOBER, 1873. 四拜禮 號六十月十英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

Oct. 15, KWANGTUNG, Brit. str., 491, Pitman, Foochow 12th Oct., Amoy 13th, and Swatow 14th, General,—D. LAPRAIK & Co.

Oct. 15, NUEVO CONSTANTE, Span. brig, 258, D. Jose Uriarte, Manila 30th, General.—REMEDIOS & Co.

Oct. 15, AUBEOLA, American ship, 822, Roft, Cardiff 29th May, Coal.—ORDER.

Departures.

Oct. 15, CITO, for Foochow.
Oct. 15, AGNES, str., for Singapore.
Oct. 15, NAWORTH CASTLE, for Bangkok.
Oct. 15, MADRAS, str., for Yokohama.
Oct. 15, ELLON CASTLE, for Chefoo.
Oct. 15, NEU GRANADA, for Bangkok.
Oct. 15, FALCON, for Bangkok.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, OCTOBER 15TH.

Anita, for Whampoa.
Katinka, for Bangkok.
Chow-Sye, for Bangkok.
Lord of the Isles, str., for Shanghai.

Passengers.

Per *Kwangtung*, str., from Foochow, &c.,—Captain Jones, R.E., Messrs. Handley and Whitler, 4 European and 327 Chinese deck.

Per *Nuevo Constante*, from Manila,—Mr. and Mrs. Magin del Pan.

Per *Katinka*, for Bangkok:—15 Chinese.

Per *Chow Sye*, for Bangkok:—20 Chinese.

Per *Madras*, str., for Yokohama:—Messrs. F. A. Thiel, H. Foss, G. F. Johnson, B. H. Burne, and three Chinese.

The following passengers proceed by the P. & O. Co.'s steamship *Geelong*, to-day, at noon:—For Singapore.—Messrs. W. D. Lowell, and Ramo Sami. For Bombay.—Major Menzies. For Venice.—Messrs. R. Anderson, H. Bazley, J. J. Buckheister, A. Hickling, J. R. May, and Mr. and Mrs. Shand and child. For Brindisi.—Mr. D. L. Barrilis. For Southampton.—Mrs. Crawford, Captain J. B. Drage, Mrs. Hearne, Mrs. Hams and child, Messrs. J. R. Thomson, Rector Sil, W. Harwood, and Ishigami.

Reports.

The Spanish brig *Nuevo Constante* reports left Manila on 30th September, had strong N.E. monsoon and high sea throughout.

The British steamer *Kwangtung* reports left Foochow on the 12th Oct., Amoy 13th, and Swatow 14th, had fresh N.E. breeze and heavy following sea to Swatow; from thence to port, and moderate N.E. winds and fine clear weather. In Foochow, left S. S. *Trafalgar* and H.M.S. *Teazer*. The S. S. *Lee Yuen* left Amoy for Swatow on the 13th. In Swatow, left S. S. *Kitsha*, *Lee Yuen*, and *Chinkiang*; and S. S. *Yesso* left for Amoy on the 14th.

Vessels Expected at Hongkong.
(Corrected to Date.)

Vessel's Name.	From.	Dates.
Merom	Newcastle	May 9
Moses Day	Cardiff	May 26
Labrador	Newcastle	May 28
Albert Victor	London	June 10
City of Foochow	Cardiff	June 21
Yoiso	Cardiff	June 26
F. Calderon (s)	Greenock	July 7
Lothair	London	July 11
Dronning Louise	Hamburg	July 17
Banian	London	Aug. 8
Adelia Carlton	New York	Aug. 12
Mikado (s)	Glasgow	Aug. 16
Hongkong (s)	London	Aug. 27

Auction Sales To-day.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
At 12 noon,
Sundry Goods, &c.

CHAS. H. MORGAN,
At 12 noon,
Sugar, Sugar Candy, &c.

H. N. MODY,
At 12 noon,
Bombay Cotton Yarn.

FOR SALE.

KEROSINE OIL.
TURPENTINE.
White and Colored PRINTING PAPER.
Apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 1188 Hongkong, 11th July, 1873.

FOR SALE.

TEAKWOOD LOGS and PLANKS, of all sizes.
Apply to
FREDERIC DEGENAER.
tf 1483 Hongkong, 6th September, 1873.

FOR SALE.

BEST PORTLAND CEMENT.
Apply to
FREDERIC DEGENAER.
tf 1441 Hongkong, 2nd September, 1873.

FOR SALE.

JOHN DURAND & Co.'s FAMOUS BORDEAUX WINES.
CLARET, ST. JULIEN MEDOC, in Wood.
ST. JULIEN, ST. ESTEPHE, MARGAUX LAROSE, and LAFITTE, in 1 dozen cases.
ROEDERER'S CELEBRATED CHAMPAGNE.
CARTE NOIRE and CARTE BLANCHE, in cases of 2 doz. Pints.
STARTUP & KENTISH'S GENUINE PORT WINES and SHERRIES, in 1 doz. cases, bottled in the London Docks.
BLANCHY FRERES & Co.'s RENOWNED BRANDIES, of Standard Strength and Purity, in 1 dozen cases.
PETER DOMECQ & Co.'s SUPERIOR PALE DRY SHERRY, in 3 dozen cases.
Apply to
PAUL EHLERS & Co.
1187 Hongkong, 23rd July, 1873.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE
VEUVE CLICQUOT-PONSARDIN
REIMS,
in Cases of 1 doz. Quarts, and, 2 doz. Pints.
SANDER & Co.,
Sole Agents for China, Japan and Manila.
tf 2151 Hongkong, 15th December, 1871.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform the Public of HONGKONG, HO NAM, AND CANTON that he has shops established at those places in the name of HING KEE.

In HONGKONG, at the Central Market, No. 12, he has constantly on hand BEEF, MUTTON, POULTRY, BREAD, VEGETABLES, and OILMAN'S STORES, &c., of the best quality.

In HO NAM and CANTON SHOPS, the foregoing articles, with the addition of SPIRITS, SODA WATER, &c., and GAME when in season.

Gentlemen and Families desirous of patronizing him, are requested to apply at his shops as above, where a list of prices of articles will be furnished, which will be supplied at the *same rate all the year round.*

HING KEE.
Hongkong, 13th May, 1873.

Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

INCORPORATED by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March, 1848, and by Imperial Decrees of 25th July, 1854, and 31st December, 1866.

RECOGNISED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30TH APRIL, 1863.

	France.	*£ Sterling.*
PAID-UP CAPITAL	80,000,000	3,200,000
RESERVE FUND	20,000,000	800,000

HEAD OFFICE.—14, Rue Bergère, Paris.
LONDON AGENCY.—144, Leadenhall Street, E.C.
AGENCIES.—At Nantes, Lyons, Marseilles, Roubaix, Brussels, Alexandria, Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Saigon, Saint Denis (Ile de la Réunion,) and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS—UNION BANK OF LONDON.

HONGKONG AGENCY.

Interest Allowed
On current deposit accounts at the rate of 2 °/₀ per annum on the monthly minimum balances; 2½ °/₀ subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal; and 3 °/₀ subject to one month's notice.
On Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months 3 °/₀ per annum.
" 6 " 4 °/₀ " "
" 12 " 5 °/₀ " "
A. PHILIPPE,
Acting Manager.
Offices in Hongkong: Bank Buildings, Queen's Road.
876 Hongkong, 2nd June, 1873.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND.....1,000,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—S. D. SASSOON, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Ad. André, Esq. | H. R. Lemann, Esq.
E. S. Hellios, Esq. | Thos. Pyke, Esq.
A. F. Heard, Esq. | Hon. R. Rowett.
A. Joost, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq.,
Manager.
Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 2 per cent. per annum.
6 " 4 " "
12 " 5 " "
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
tf 1062 Hongkong, 1st April, 1873.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1872.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the undersigned with a list of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the distribution of *Twenty per cent.* (20 °/₀) of the Nett Profits reserved for Contributors, may be arranged. Returns not rendered *prior to the 31st October next*, will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
tf 1069 Hongkong, 1st July, 1873.

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1872.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a list of their Contributions for the Year ending 31st December last, in order that the Distribution of *Twenty-five per cent* (25 °/₀) of the Net Profits reserved for Contributors, may be arranged. Returns not rendered *prior to the 31st October next*, will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
4m 1082 Hongkong, 1st July, 1873.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1872.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the undersigned with a list of their Contributions for the year ended 31st December, 1872, in order that the distribution of Twenty per cent. (20 °/₀) of the Net Profits reserved for Contributors, may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next, will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims nor alterations subsequently admitted.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Secretaries.
4m 1079 Hongkong, 1st July, 1873.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire in the above Company at current rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
tf 1617 Hongkong, 1st October, 1873.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses, removed from town, and their contents.	½ per cent. per annum.
Other dwelling Houses used strictly as such, and their contents.	½ "
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents.	1 "

On and after this date, a discount of 20 per cent. off the above rates will be allowed to Insurers.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.
tf 1168 Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

THE GLOBE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, LONDON.

THE OOSTERLING SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE SAMARANG SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAMARANG.

THE Attention of Shippers is called to the low rates of Premiums charged by the undersigned Agents of above named Companies, for all steamer risks, subject to a brokerage of 15 per cent.

The "Oosterling," as well as the "Globe," after paying the Shareholders a dividend of 10 per cent. on their paid-up Capital, distribute 25 per cent. of the surplus of the profits pro rata amongst such of the Insurers as have paid during the year £500 and upwards in premium. Particulars can be obtained at the Office of

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 40 Hongkong, 16th October, 1872.

To be Let.

TO LET.

THE "BLUE BUNGALOW," situated at Albany Road.
Possession from the 1st of November next.
Apply to
E. R. BELILIOS.
tf 1636 Hongkong, 3rd October, 1873.

TO LET,
With prompt possession.

NO. 10, UPPER MOSQUE TERRACE, a CORNER HOUSE, with good view; Four Rooms, Bath and Dressing Rooms, Out-Houses, &c. Water laid on. Rent, Fifty Dollars per month. Apply to
T. G. LINSTEAD.
tf 1627 Hongkong, 2nd October, 1873.

TO LET.

THE HOUSE No. 4, at Lower Mosque Terrace.
G. VON OVERBECK.
tf 1591 Hongkong, 30th September, 1873.

TO LET.

A THREE-STOREY Comfortable HOUSE, in a respectable locality, Hollywood Road, having nine rooms and a fine view of the whole Harbour. Gas and Water laid on.
Apply,
No. 12, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.
tf 1464 Hongkong, 4th September, 1873.

TO LET.
With immediate possession.

THE HOUSE No. 20, Wyndham Street. Gas and Water laid throughout.
Apply to
J. A. CARVALHO.
tf 1427 Hongkong, 1st September, 1873.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

MARINE Lot No. 121, Wanchi, fronting on the Praya, now occupied by the HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, as a Ship and Timber Yard.
Apply to
S. E. BURROWS & SONS.
tf 1350 Hongkong, 18th August, 1873.

TO LET.

THE HOUSES Nos. 3, 4, 6, and 13 in Seymour Terrace. Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
tf 1328 Hongkong, 15th August, 1873.

TO LET.

THAT Commodious HOUSE No. 5, Chancery Lane. Possession can be had on the 1st September.
Apply to
G. FALCONER & Co.
tf 1319 Hongkong, 14th August, 1873.

TO LET.
With immediate possession.

THE HOUSE No. 12, Arbuthnot Road, lately occupied by Mr. A. E. VAUCHER.
Apply to
J. A. DE CARVALHO.
tf 1236 Hongkong, 1st August, 1873.

TO LET.

THE HOUSE No. 1 in Caine Road, near the Italian Convent.
Apply to
J. J. DOS REMEDIOS & Co.
tf 1161 Hongkong, 19th July, 1873.

TO LET.
With Possession on 1st October.

NO. 2, WESTBOURNE VILLAS, Caine Road. Gas and Water
Apply to
RAWLING, MEDLEN & Co.,
Architects, &c
tf 1438 Hongkong, 2nd September, 1873.

TO LET,
With Possession on 1st October.

NO. 14, Shelley Street, containing Eight ROOMS. Rent, $40 per month.
Apply to
RAWLING, MEDLEN & Co.,
Architects, &c.
tf 1439 Hongkong, 2nd September, 1873.

TO LET.

COMMODIOUS GODOWN and OFFICE in Queen's Road.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf 1147 Hongkong, 15th July, 1873.

TO LET.

THE HOUSES Nos. 35, 37, 41, 43, and 45, in Wyndham Street.
Apply to
J. J. DOS REMEDIOS & Co.
tf 1051 Hongkong, 28th June, 1873.

FOR RENT.

A FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWN, at Wanchi.
Apply to
S. E. BURROWS & SONS.
tf 781 Hongkong, 20th May, 1873.

F. KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS, ESSEN (GERMANY.)
SOLE AGENT FOR CHINA AND JAPAN,
F. PEIL.
tf 1671 *Hongkong, Shanghai, Cologne (Germany.)*

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. Tennent, Glasgow, and Messrs. David Corsar & Sons Arbroath.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHAS. H. MORGAN,
Agent.
1y 966 Hongkong, 18th June, 1873.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

THIS Company, with its Head Office at Hongkong, and Agencies at the various Treaty Ports in China and Japan, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance, at the current rates of Premium at the respective places.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Secretaries.
tf 557 Hongkong, 1st April, 1871.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Polices against Fire to the extent of $45,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.

MELCHERS & Co.
3m 1618 Hongkong, 1st October, 1873.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to grant Policies gainst Sea Risks at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1022 Hongkong, 1st April, 1865.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept *risks against Fire*, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 39 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

FOR Insuring Houses and other Buildings' Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Manufacturing and Farming Stock, Ships in Port, Harbours, or Dock, and the Cargoes of such Ships; also, Ships Building and Repairing; Barges and other Vessels on Navigable Rivers and Canals, and Goods on board such Vessels, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in FOREIGN COUNTRIES, FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of $50,000 on any one First Class Risk.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1867.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will sell by Public Auction,
THIS DAY,
the 16th October, 1873, at noon, at his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,—
30 Cases Forster's Orleans HOCK.
Cases CLARET, St. Julien Medoc.
" SALAD OIL.
Bar SOAP.
BLACKING.
Preserved VEGETABLES, in Tins.
Gentlemen's BOOTS.
Coloured PAPER.
Marble PAPER.
1 Case Scotch TWEED.
HUCKSKINS, CLOTH, Wool MITTS, GLOVES, SOCKS, &c.
Also,
An Invoice of KNIVES, SCISSORS, Cash BOXES, &c.
An Invoice of Fancy Glass Liqueur SETS.
And,
(For account of the concerned,)—
S in double triangle } 2 Cases SMALT.
C&O }
(More or less Damaged by Sea Water.)
And,
(Under Precept of Court,)—
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
&c., &c., &c.,
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
1698 Hongkong, 15th October, 1873.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, at Messrs. S. E. BURROWS & SONS' Godown, Wanchai, (on account of the concerned,)
THIS DAY,
the 16th October, 1873, at 12 o'clock,—
1,164 Bags SUGAR.
230 Cases SUGAR CANDY.
35 " Window GLASS.
3 Bales CASSIA.
1 Case Brass BUTTONS.
(More or less Sea Damaged, ex Ly-es-moon.)
TERMS.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
CHAS. H. MORGAN,
Auctioneer.
1697 Hongkong, 14th October, 1873.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(On account of the concerned.)
THIS DAY,
the 16th October, 1873, at noon,
At the Godowns of DORABJEE NOWROJEE, Esq., Wanchi,—
13 Bales Bombay COTTON YARN.
Ex S. S. *Gawlior.*
(More or less Damaged by Sea Water.)
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
H. N. MODY,
Auctioneer.
1701 Hongkong, 15th October, 1873.

BOOK AUCTION.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in their Sales Rooms, Queen's Road, on
MONDAY,
the 20th October, 1873, at 2 o'clock P.M.,—
A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF BOOKS.
Catalogues of which will be issued.
TERMS OF SALE—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
1695 Hongkong, 14th October, 1873.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

VALUABLE BUSINESS PREMISES, GODOWNS, PIER, PLANT, AND MACHINERY.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (unless previously disposed of by Private Contract,) on
TUESDAY,
the 11th November, 1873, at Noon,
Upon the premises,—
All that VALUABLE PROPERTY, held under Crown Leases for the Residue of Terms of 999 years, being the whole of the Premises lately occupied by
THE HONGKONG PIER AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED,
situate at Praya East, Hongkong, on Marine Lots Nos. 29, 29A, 30, and 30A, and consisting of a Commodious DWELLING HOUSE, EXTENSIVE WAREHOUSES, GODOWNS, and BUSINESS PREMISES, together with the WHARF and PIER, extending into the Harbour from the Public Praya, opposite to the said premises.

Also, the ENGINES, STEAM CRANES, WAGGONS, CARTS, CARRIAGES, ROPES, GEAR, MACHINERY, and FIXTURES, lately used by the said Company, and now in or about the said premises.

The Company was authorized to construct the said Wharf and Pier by Ordinance No. 11 of 1871, and the same are sold subject to the rights of the Crown.

The Vendors have been in communication with the Government, as to the facilities which would be afforded to purchasers to carry on a similar business to that of the said Company, and all information on the subject can be obtained on application, at the office of the Undersigned, where an Inventory of the PLANT, FIXTURES, and MACHINERY may be inspected.

TERMS OF SALE—One-half of the purchase money to be paid on the fall of the hammer, and the balance on completion of the Transfer Deed, which is to be made out by the purchaser at his own expense.

The Property to be at the Purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
1603 Hongkong, 30th September, 1873.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have been favoured with instructions, to offer for Public Competition, at an early date (if not previously disposed of) at their *Sales Room*, Kiangse Road,
THE BRITISH PADDLE STEAMER
as she now lies in the Hwangpoo.
"NANZING,"

The *"NANZING"* is an Iron Steamer, heavily plated, built on the Clyde, by Messrs. TOD & MCGREGOR, in 1862.

Length.....210 feet.
Breadth.....27.6.
Tonnage.....820.96/100.

Her Engines, by the same builders, are oscillating, and 200 H.P. nominal.

She is expressly fitted and well adapted for the coasting trade, has ample accommodation for passengers, and is well and favourably known as a comfortable sea-boat.

She is well found in Ground Tackle, Deck, and Engine-Room Departments, requiring only Coal to proceed to sea.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third cash or approved Bank Cheque on fall of the hammer; balance, on transfer, within three days. Expense of transfer to be borne by the purchaser.

The Vessel will be sold with all faults and errors of description, as she lays, and will be at the risk of the purchaser on the the fall of the hammer.

For Inventory, cards to view, and any further particulars, apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
1696 SHANGHAI.

Auctions.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in their Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,
TO-MORROW,
the 17th October, 1873, at noon,—
An Invoice of Cut and Engraved GLASSWARE, comprising Sherry, Port, Claret, Champagne, and Liqueur GLASSES and TUMBLERS.
Also,
Cotton SOCKS, Worsted BRAID, CORKSCREWS, BELLS, RAZORS, PENKNIVES, Iron PADLOCKS, Cloth and Hair BRUSHES, Walking STICKS, Bowie KNIVES, PIPES.
And,
5 Hhds. PALE ALE.
5 " PORTER.
50 Cases GIN.
20 " Bass's ALE, bottled by Cameron & Saunders.
50 " Blue Grass Distillery WHISKY.
1 Case Pipifax Magic BITTERS.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
1699 Hongkong, 15th October, 1873.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MESSRS. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, at CROSBY'S Store, Queen's Road, on
SATURDAY,
the 18th instant, at 11 A.M.,—
the following Condemned and Obsolete GOVERNMENT STORES:—
ACCOUTREMENTS; BEDDING, consisting of White and Grey BLANKETS and RUGS; SLABS, SLATS; WATERPROOF and Watch COATS; Pea JACKETS; Cloth TROWSERS; Black Cotton NECKERCHIEFS; PACK-SADDLES and Canvas COVERS; Waterproof Ground SHEETS, &c., &c., &c.
Also,
Quantities of Old CANVAS, CORDAGE, Cast and Wrought IRON, LEATHER, RAGS, TIN and WOOD.
Also,
A quantity of Porter CASKS.
TERMS.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
C. K. CLEEVE,
Assistant Controller.
Control Office,
Hongkong, 13th October, 1873. [1687

HONGKONG AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB.

THE Performance advertised to take place on the 17th inst., is unavoidably POSTPONED for a few days.

CHAS. C. COHEN,
Hon. Sec.
1691 Hongkong, 13th October, 1873.

WANTED.

A EUROPEAN FEMALE SERVANT, to attend on a Lady and Child leaving for Europe by the French Mail of 23rd October. Address "A. H.," *Daily Press* Office.
1690 Hongkong, 13th October, 1873.

NOTICE.

A CHEQUE, drawn by the Undersigned on the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. A No. 197,121, favor AHUP, dated 20th September, 1873, having been stolen, payment of same has been stopped.

TURNER & Co.
1678 Hongkong, 9th October, 1873.

NOTICE.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON *via* SUEZ CANAL.

THE *GWALIOR*, conveying the homeward mails from Hongkong of 30th October, will proceed to Southampton via the Suez Canal.

A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 30th September, 1873. [1606

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.—REDUCED PRICE $1.

Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti and Mandarin Pronunciation.

Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.

The Daily Press Office.

FOOCHOW DOCK

PAGODA ANCHORAGE.

THE above Granite-faced DOCK has lately been LENGTHENED to 400 *feet* over all, and is now capable of receiving vessels up to 330 feet on the keel. The breadth of the Dock at the bottom is 40 feet, at the top 80 feet, and the width at the entrance is 56 feet. Depth of water on the sill 13 feet at average neap, and 17 feet at average spring tides.

The Dock has a Caisson Gate, and is pumped out by steam.

A new FOUNDRY for large iron and brass castings has recently been added.

The Machine Shop contains a 42-inch Screw Cutting Gap-lathe, Small Lathes, Drilling and Screwing Machines, Steam Saw Mill, Large Smithy, &c., &c.

Dry Godowns are on the premises, available for stowage of cargo, &c.

A large stock of Timber, Metal, and other Dock-yard Material always on hand.

Vessels docked for examination, remetalled, repaired, repairs also done in harbour; and iron ships and steamers cleaned and painted, at moderate charges. Particulars can be obtained at the Dock, or on application to the undersigned.

The Steam Tug *Woosung* is in thorough working order, and is available at all times to tow vessels to or from sea, at reasonable rates.

JOHN FORSTER & Co.
tf 1039 Foochow, 18th June, 1873.

AFONG,
PHOTOGRAPHER,
BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY,
Governor of Hongkong;
AND TO
H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA.

Invites inspection of his large Collection of VIEWS of FOOCHOW, SWATOW, HONGKONG, CANTON, WEST RIVER, SIECHEW, and MACAO.

WYNDHAM STREET,
6m] *(Formerly occupied by Athletic Club.)* [1654

NOW READY,

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT,
By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.
PRICE: In Paper Wrappers, ... $1.50
Neatly Bound.... ... ... $2.00
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 765,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.

This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an interest dividend of 15 °/₀ for shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distribute among Policy holders annually, in cash, ALL the profits of the Underwriting Business *pro rata* to amount of premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1089 Hongkong, 9th July, 1872.

Intimations.

THOMPSON & HIND

HAVE pleasure in announcing the arrival of the first instalment of their
AUTUMN AND WINTER GOODS,
consisting of the most New and Fashionable Materials for the coming Seasons:—

A large and well selected Assortment of CLOTH and FUR JACKETS.
CLAN, WOOL, and WATERPROOF SHAWLS.
FLANNEL and FANCY DRESSING GOWNS.
COSTUMES.
The SCARBORO' SKIRT, in all leading colors.
FANCY CASHMERE and FLANNEL PETTICOATS, CORSETS, and DRESS IMPROVERS of the most improved make.
CAMBRIC and LACE HANDKERCHIEFS.
LACE and MUSLIN SETS.
ELIZABETHAN FRILLS.
SATIN BROCHE, CREPE DE CHENO SCARFS and ROMALS.
HONITON, BRUSSELS, DUCHESSE VALENCIENNES, and other LACES.
The Juvenile Department has been well and carefully selected, consisting of—
BOYS' KILTS, SERGE SAILOR SUITS, MERINO DRESSES and PELESSES.
And,
A large assortment of BABIES' UNDERCLOTHING, &c., &c.

Messrs. THOMPSON & HIND beg to inform the Public that, having made extensive alterations in their Premises, they are able to offer every facility to Ladies purchasing.

33, *QUEEN'S ROAD.*
1688 Hongkong, 13th October, 1873.

NOTICE.

OWNERS of Property in Hongkong requiring Tenants, are invited to place the same on Registry of
HOUSES, &c., TO LET,
kept by the undersigned.
Those seeking Houses, are invited to inspect the Register, thereby saving time and trouble. A moderate commission charged.
BARRINGTON & ALGAR,
HOUSE AGENTS, &c.,
9, Hollywood Road, Hongkong.
tf 1624 Hongkong, 2nd October, 1873.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR,
AND
To H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA.

T. N. DRISCOLL,
CIVIL, NAVAL, & MILITARY TAILOR, WOOLLEN DRAPER, HATTER, HOSIER, AND GENERAL OUTFITTER,
45 and 47, Queen's Road, next to Oriental Bank.
tf 192] [Feb. 1.

NOTICE.

STEAMERS leaving this port requiring COAL, can obtain it from the Undersigned.

W. G. HALE & Co.,
Saigon
tf 1561 16th September, 1873.

NOTICE.

TO OWNERS OF PROPERTY IN HONGKONG,
ABSENTEE AND RESIDENT.
BARRINGTON & ALGAR,
HOUSE AGENTS
AND
VALUATORS,
9, Hollywood Road, Hongkong.

BARRINGTON & ALGAR having had 8 years' experience in the above business, undertake the personal Collection of Rents, effecting Repairs, and General Management of House Property, at a moderate rate of Commission. Valuations, &c., made.
REFERENCES. Security if required.
1470 Hongkong, September, 1873.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG PIER AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE business of the above Company will be CLOSED from the 1st August proximo, until further notice.

By order,
MICHAEL MOSS,
Secretary.
tf 1231 Hongkong, 30th July, 1873

NOTICE.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

CAPITAL—1,250,000 DOLLARS, IN 500 SHARES OF $2,500 EACH.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, $250,000; OR $500 PER SHARE.

Provisional Committee.
THOMAS PYKE, Esq., of Messrs. Birley & Co.
S. D. SASSOON, Esq., of Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons & Co.
A. JOOST, Esq., of Messrs. Siemssen & Co.
H. LOWCOCK, Esq., of Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co.
The Hon. P. RYBIE, of Messrs. Turner & Co.
The Hon. JAS. WHITTALL, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.
H. B. LEMANN, Esq., of Messrs. Gilman & Co.

AT a GENERAL MEETING held on TUESDAY, the 1st July, 1873, it was resolved to continue the Society from the 1st of January, 1874, on the basis of a continuous Office, with an annual reallotment of the Shares, and to increase the number of Shares to 500 of $2,500 each, with $500 per Share paid up, instead of 250 Shares of $5,000, with 1,000 per Share paid up.

Applications for Shares in the new Society, in the subjoined form, will be received until Noon of Saturday, the 15th November next, at the Office of the Society in Hongkong, and until Noon of Saturday, the 1st November next, at the several Agencies of the Society.

Forms of Application for Shares are obtainable from the Secretary in Hongkong, and from the Society's Agents at the various ports.

By order of the Provisional Committee,
N. J. EDE,
Secretary.

..... 1873.

To the Provisional Committee of the UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.
GENTLEMEN,—
I hereby request that you will allot to ....., Shares in the above Society, and ..... agree to accept such Shares or any less number you may allot to....., and ..... agree to pay the First Call of Five Hundred Dollars per Share, and all subsequent Calls, and to subscribe the Articles of Association when called upon to do so.

Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
Name.....
Address.....
1135]

Intimations.

HONGKONG RACES, 1874.

THE USUAL GENERAL MEETING of Subscribers will be held at the Club on SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 2.30 P.M.

HERBERT MAGNIAC,
Clerk of the Course.
3i 1706 Hongkong, 15th October, 1873.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE U. S. N. Co.'s Chartered Steamer
"THALES"
will have immediate despatch for the above Port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1702 Hongkong, 15th October, 1873.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship
"DIOMED"
will be despatched on or about the 22nd instant. Insurance risks accepted on behalf of the Company as under:—
On Tea 27/. °/₀ all risks, 18/. °/₀ F.P.A.
" Silk 18/. °/₀ do.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
7d 1703 Hongkong, 16th October, 1873.

NOTICE.

FROM and after 1st January, 1874, the business of the undersigned will be incorporated, and carried on under the name and style of "NEWMAN & Co."

WALTER NEWMAN,
JOHN GITTENS.
tf 1704 Foochow, 11th October, 1873.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE will be held at the Office of the Undersigned, in the Queen's Road, on FRIDAY, the 24th October, 1873, at 3 P.M.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents, Canton Insurance Office.
9d 1705 Hongkong, 15th October, 1873.

BAKER & Co.,

HAVE just received a large lot of WOOL GOODS,
consisting of
OPERA CLOAKS and HOODS,
PILERINES

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of the late Mr. CHARLES WILSON MURRAY, in our Firm, ceased on the 16th August last.

BIRLEY & Co.

tf 1615 Hongkong, 1st October, 1873.

NOTICE.

THE business of the Undersigned will, from this date, be conducted under the name and style of EDWARD NORTON & Co.

EDWARD NORTON.
ROBERT LYALL.

tf 1571 Hongkong, 22nd September, 1873.

THE interest and responsibility in our firm of Mr. JOHN H. SMITH ceased on the 30th of April last.

P. BLACKHEAD & Co.

tf 708 Hongkong, 1st May, 1873.

MR. AD. S. CORDES has this day been admitted a partner in our firm.

A. CORDES & Co.

tf 458 Tientsin, 1st January, 1873.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership hitherto existing between CHARLES VINCENT and ROBERT HANNAH CAIRNS, as *Marine Surveyors*, under the Style of VINCENT & CAIRNS, ceased this day by mutual consent. The said CHARLES VINCENT retires, and the said ROBERT HANNAH CAIRNS will in future carry on the Business in his own name.

R. H. CAIRNS.

No. 1, Club Chambers,
Hongkong, 19th August, 1873. tf 1371

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 16TH, 1873.

ANOTHER Catholic Missionary murdered in Szechuen. Such, in brief, is the news which is brought down from the North amidst other items, and so familiar have such occurrences become, that it scarcely attracts more attention than the ordinary hum-drum of local intelligence. But the importance of the event is such as should assuredly call for the most careful consideration. The story is the old off-told tale, of a ruffianly mob incited by the officials to do the deed; and then the worn out explanations of an unfortunate outbreak of the populace caused by fanaticism, while in truth the people are either indifferent to the question of religion, or as seems to be the case in the present instance, actually in favour of the unfortunate man killed in their name. A barbarous murder of an inoffensive man has been committed to satisfy the vindictive hatred of a wretched local official, and, as usual, it seems the affair will be taken quite as a matter of course.

The question is how long this state of things is to be continued. By the treaties protection is promised to the propagators of the Christian faith, and yet we find that Missionaries in the interior are repeatedly murdered, and that scarcely any notice is taken of the fact. It is time that foreign nations came to a definite conclusion on the subject. If they are prepared to give up the treaty clauses protecting the Missionaries, let them do so, and we shall at least know how the matter stands. But it is the extreme of inconsistency and impolicy to continue to adhere to a treaty stipulation which is habitually disregarded, and in the breach of which the mandarins themselves are the chief offenders. When the question was mooted at Pekin, the Ministers wisely decided not to accept the terms for regulating Missionaries which were proposed by the Chinese, and which were clearly nothing more nor less than an almost undisguised declaration of an intention to depart from the agreement of the treaties. It would now seem that the old plan is being again resorted to of tempering Missionary movements by occasional assassinations. Doubtless after this plan has been carried on a sufficiently long time, the proposal for regulating the Missionaries will be received, and no doubt the Chinese hope that their second attempt as stultifying the treaty will prove successful.

It is suggested that an end might be put to the murder of Missionaries by following the Chinese system, and insisting that the mandarin in the district where any such deed is committed should be held responsible for it. No doubt this would have the desired effect, if the Chinese Government would act with good faith in the matter. Unfortunately, experience has proved that they too frequently only pretend to punish the mandarins in matters where foreigners are concerned; and that, after the offending official has been sentenced to degradation or to banishment, he turns up in some other part of the country promoted, instead of punished. Pressure at Peking might do away with this to some extent, and that is no doubt the best step to take as a commencement; but if this prove ineffectual, there is nothing left but coercive measures. If once a party of marines were landed from a gunboat at the nearest approach to a place where an outrage had been committed, and a reprisal taken, we should hear no more about Missionaries being murdered. It would rarely be necessary to go to the length of actual hostilities. The presence of force to insist upon demands would prove sufficient, and the certainty that any repetition of the offence would lead at least to a considerable destruction of property would be sufficient to prevent it. Experience amply proves that in regard to matters of this description the Chinese Government is quite strong enough to assert its authority, and that its constant plea of weakness, are only a means of evading its responsibility in the hope of rendering the treaty concessions of none effect.

Yesterday morning, as the Canton steamer was leaving the wharf, a hong coolie came rushing up and threw a parcel towards the vessel, with a view of some one catching it on board, but it caught the netting work and fell into the sea. The package contained 50 taels of silver, and Chinese were all day angling for it, but they only succeeded in bringing up a good large fish in their nets.

In commenting upon the recent resignation of the non-official members of the Legislative Council in Singapore, the *Straits Times* says it would call Sir Harry Ord's attention to recent proceedings in the Legislative Council of Hongkong, which are a great contrast to those in Singapore. "In Hongkong, the Governor, the Chief-Justice, and the Attorney-General are prepared to listen to the views of non-official members; but there a deaf ear is turned to all arguments, from whatever source they emanate." We are glad to acknowledge that of late there has certainly been manifested a better spirit in this respect than in former days, but still when the recent discussion in the Hongkong Legislative Council as to the time which the non-official members should be allowed in order to peruse the estimates, is remembered, it must appear somewhat as if distance had lent enchantment to the view of the Singapore writer.

A proposal has been made to send a Chinese Mission to Cuba.

We learn by a telegram from Shanghai, that the absurd scheme of presenting a railway to the Emperor of China has been brought to an end, by the refusal of the occupant of the Dragon Throne to receive it.

The steamer *Powan* having had the four bladed screw fixed at the Aberdeen Dock, resumed her position, and proceeded to Canton last night. Her progress is now swift and smooth, and she no longer makes the terrible commotion she did before with the long bladed three fanned screw which she had as a make-shift.

Two inquests were opened at the Government Civil Hospital yesterday, one on the body of one Chan-a-shun, who committed suicide by throwing himself overboard near the Canton steamer wharf, and the other on the body of Chan-a-hang, the Chinaman against whom a verdict of wilful murder was returned by a Coroner's jury on Tuesday, the evidence showing that he had caused the death of another Chinaman by striking him over the head with a chopper. The prisoner hanged himself in his cell by the bell rope, standing upon his bucket and kicking it away, when he had placed the noose round his neck. The Coroner expressed his regret at being compelled to summon the jury, and, to meet their convenience, adjourned the inquests to this day, at 4.30 p.m., at the Magistracy.

The manager of the Great Northern Telegraph Company has forwarded the subjoined telegraphic answer to the Chairman of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce:—

The Hon. P. RYRIE,
Chairman, Chamber of Commerce,
Hongkong.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you, that I have received from the board of directors of this Company, the following telegraphic answer to your letter, dated the 9th of August:—

"CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, HONGKONG.

"All interruptions have been caused from breakages by violence, not a single one by fault or deficiency in the electrical condition of the cable. To prevent breakages has for a long time been under the consideration of the board, but could not be passed without waste before sufficient experience had been gained. Of this we are now in possession, and we are preparing steps to insure permanent and satisfactory working.

"TIETGEN, *Chairman*"

In communicating this, I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

DEEYER, *Manager*.

The 80th Regiment unfortunately appear to have some very obstreperous men amongst them, judging from the many who have had acquaintance with the Victoria Gaol in this Colony. Desertion also appears to be a great feature in their crimes; insubordination and insolence to their superiors another feature. Amongst them are two men, named Labram and Moran, both privates, who have on several occasions used abusive and threatening language towards the Colonel and Adjutant of the Regiment, for which offence they have each suffered two years' board and lodging in gaol. Having come out of gaol, they again made use of the same threatening language, calling the Colonel all the filthy names they could think of, and expressing their determination to carry out their previous threat of shooting the Adjutant on the first opportunity. They were consequently again sent yesterday to gaol, for four years each. The man Moran, a little time ago gave himself up as one of the Fenian Society, named "D'Arcan," who formed the plot to blow down the Clerkenwell Gaol walls, to enable the Fenian prisoners to escape.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

October 15th.

BEFORE THE HON. C. MAY.

BLACK v. WHITE.

James Mahan, an American white man, barkeeper at the "Liverpool Arms," summoned J. Caldwell, an American black man, fiddler at the "Welcome Tavern," for threatening him on the morning of the 15th, in its own house.

Complainant stated that defendant lived in the same house as himself, and defendant came home at 1 o'clock in the morning, and said he came home with the express purpose of creating a row with the first white man who spoke to him, and would shoot him. He came out of his room and asked defendant to state whether he was throwing his hints out to him. The defendant made answer that he did, and he had often been to the Court, where being well known, he dared not show his face. If he spoke to him he would shoot him and make a hole through him large enough to let a cat and nine kittens through. He told the defendant that he would try his ability at the Court, as whatever he had been guilty of he had suffered for it.

Defendant said that the case stood thus: the complainant was a great blackguard, and was always acting as such wherever he went. A disgusting piece of conversation was broached in connection with white women and black men, and he retaliated by saying that although he was a black man, he could act more like a white man than he. He had challenged him, and would accept his challenge. The complainant then came out and put himself into attitude, and then backed out, saying he would take other measures to punish him.

Defendant was called upon to find security in $10, for three months.

BEGGARS.

Four Chinese priests were charged by Inspector Grimes with beating gongs and bamboos in Queen's-road Central, and going into every shop with a book to beg, causing a great crowd to collect.

Defendants said they came from Foo-nam to collect money to build a temple, and had been only three days in Hongkong.

Defendants' faces were, however, recognised as old and well known; the fourth as one who had his head burned at the bamboo matshed at West Point two years ago.

Defendants were recommended to leave the colony, as all parties found begging were liable to be sent to gaol.

BRUTAL ASSAULT.

Inspector Gair charged a horse coolie to Mr. Algar, undertaker, with assaulting Mr. Dine Constantine, the hearse driver, so much so that he is seriously injured, and under the care of Dr. Young, not being able to attend.

It appears that the hearse driver, Mr. Constantine, went to the stables, and gave orders to the defendant, when he turned on him, and beat him.

The case was then adjourned.

GAMBLING.

Lim-tuk, a chair coolie, charged by P. C. No 265 with street gambling, was sent to 21 days' hard labour, the case being well proven.

SIAM.

From the Siam *Advertiser* of the 25th September, we learn that there had been great illuminations throughout the city of Bangkok, from the 19th to the 21st ultimo, in honor of the 20th birthday of His Majesty the young King of Siam. The lights were so arranged in many places as to exhibit beautiful devices and mottoes of loyalty and good will to the King, and the effect was magnificent. In the palace there had been feasting, theatricals, and music, and the three days were entirely given up to holiday-making. On the 25th September, the King was to resign his throne and the crown, and enter the priesthood; he will only remain a priest 15 days, resigning his priestly robes on the 10th instant; what he will do in the meantime is not stated, but the re-coronation will not take until the 16th of November; it will be marked with great festivities.—*Straits Times.*

SINGAPORE.

(*Straits Times, October 3rd.*)

The poisoning case on board the barque *Soolee*, has, we understand, been explained, by the discovery that the poison taken was, Barnett's Disinfecting Fluid, or chloride of zinc, a deadly poison. Either the gin had been put into a jug formerly containing Disinfecting Fluid, or the Captain got hold of the wrong jug by mistake; we have been unable as yet to ascertain exactly how the mistake occurred, but in any case we understand it was owing to the fact that none of the jugs, of which there were several containing disinfectants, bore any label,—a precaution that should never be neglected anywhere, and especially on board ship.

HOME AND CHINA AFFAIRS.

(*From our London Correspondent.*)

LONDON, 5th September, 1873.

HOME.

Home politics continue utterly stagnant. Despite the reduction of the duty on sugar, and of the income tax, the revenue returns display a slight increase on the comparative receipts of last year. The traffic returns, despite the perpetual recurrence of appalling accidents, display a considerable increase. The Board of Trade returns have not yet been issued. The rumoured changes in the Cabinet have not taken place, although I think they must have been contemplated. Mr. Monsell will certainly be superseded in the Postmaster-Generalship, very probably by the Marquis of Hartington.

FRANCE.

Fickle France now seems bent on a Monarchy. The Orleanist princes now address the Comte de Chambord as Henry the Fifth, and the Comte de Chambord addresses the Comte de Paris as the Dauphine. The *Debats*, the principal Conservative Republic organ, has declared that the impracticability of the Extreme Left, renders a Republic impossible, and that a Constitutional Monarch is the only alternative. I cannot understand the position taken by that paper, for it adds that the Comte de Chambord is the only possible King. Now it is notorious that the Comte rejects constitutionalism, and insists on his claim under Divine right. If the country admits the claim, it is easy to foresee that a reign under it must be a very short one. How the matter will be patched up it is difficult to say, but as the Comte de Chambord is old and childless, something may be patched up for his life time, when there will be no difficulty in arranging a constitution with his successor, the Comte de Paris.

Meanwhile, the Republicans appear to be simply "bowled out." Everything conceivable has been done to irritate them into an outbreak, so as to place them under the ban of Marshal MacMahon, who has such entire control over the army, and has displayed so bold and determined a front, as entirely to dispirit the Reds. M. Thiers is about to be entertained at a banquet at Nancy. On accepting the invitation, he told the deputation that he stood pledged to a Conservative Republic, and would strive for it to the utmost for the remainder of his life. He is a host in himself, and a great power in the State. But the people want a strong, stable Government, that can enforce law and order. Three months ago, Conservative Republicanism came to the front, and, seeming feasible, the people were ready to accept it, but now it has lost the lead and cannot regain it without a struggle, which is the very thing the people do not want, and as Monarchy has come uppermost, it is acceptable, because it seems practicable. Then, no doubt, the failure of Republicanism in Spain causes the well-disposed in France to dread its effects.

At all events, this restoration of the Bourbon dynasty to the Crown of France appears to have struck the leading Powers of Europe as a very possible contingency. From the Ultramontane predilections of the Comte de Chambord, his accession cannot be dissociated from the idea of a menace to Italy. Doubtless in anticipation of this event, Victor Emmanuel is about to proceed to Berlin, taking with him his Prime Minister and his Secretary for Foreign Affairs. His object can be none other than to conclude a treaty with Germany, offensive and defensive, as against France. The Crown Prince of Germany has gone to Copenhagen, for the purpose, it is conjectured, of inducing the Danish Government to join the Germanic confederation. Your readers should understand that under the treaty of Prague it was stipulated that the Province of Sleswig should be restored to the Danes. Prince Bismark baffles and dodges this stipulation on the ground that no time is named for carrying out the stipulation, and despite all remonstrances he adheres to this unworthy artifice. The inference is that the Crown Prince will offer to surrender the Province, if the Danes will join the Germanic confederation. The object of the Emperor is of course to augment his navy by the peculiar maritime resources of Denmark, so that he may be able to meet France on the sea. There must be something special in the wind to take so big a wig as the Crown Prince to Copenhagen. I should think myself that if Denmark can put her pride in her pocket, she had far better come into the arrangement. The position of Portugal should show her what must be the fate of a small isolated kingdom.

The last German soldier has either left France or is about leaving. The Germans availed of the occasion to unveil a splendid monument at Berlin, dedicated to Victory, amidst vast pomp, circumstance and rejoicings. At the same time the Emperor issued an order to have the forts at Strasburg and Metz rechristened after the names of the Generals who served under him in the late war. This is an appalling crow against France, and puts the idea of the surrender of Metz out of the question.

SPAIN.

Matters in Spain do not sensibly improve. The Government have to carry on two wars—one against the Intransigentes, and the other against the Carlists. The former hold Carthagena still, with its fleet and arsenal, and the latter continue at their old work of hill warfare. The Intransigentes are a mere faction, without status or prospects, and must soon fall. The state of affairs, one would suppose, will arouse public spirit in Spain, and on the subjection of the Intransigentes, the Carlists will have to bear a heavy strain.

The affair between the Intransigentes and Admiral Yelverton has ended happily for us. You may remember that Capt. Werner, of the German ship *Frederic Carl*, captured two of the Spanish men-of-war, which the Intransigentes bagged at Carthagena, because they were proceeding to sea with the red flag flying. The German Government disapproved of the act, and ordered Capt. Werner home, the captured ships being left in charge of one of our men-of-war in the harbour of Carthagena. Admiral Yelverton, commanding our fleet in the Mediterranean, proposed to remove the ships to Gibraltar, but the Intransigentes declared that if he attempted to do so, they would fire into him. He brought up three big iron-clads, placed them in position, all cleared for action, and removed the two captured ships without the slightest obstruction or molestation. The merchant fleet were all removed—there were French, German, and Italian men-of-war all looking on, and declining to interfere—the Intransigentes had forts and iron-clads all cleared for action, but they showed the white feather. On the arrival of the captured ships at Gibraltar, the Spanish Admiral claimed them, but they were refused. I do not know what will be done with them. The Intransigentes have nearly all the fleet, but I do not think the Foreign Powers will allow them to put to sea.

(*To be continued.*)

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

15TH OCTOBER, EVENING.

New Patna, $677½ to $680, steady; New Benares, $557½ to $560, steady; Old Patna, $547½ to $550, steady; Malwa, $620 to $625, nothing doing. Imports per steamer *Orissa*:—2,012 chests Malwa, 250 chests Patna, and 100 chests Benares. Exports per steamer *Delta*, to Shanghai:—1,095 chests Malwa, and 200 chests Patna.

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares.—43½ per cent. premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, new shares —$700 per share premium.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$1,000 per share premium.

China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 101 per share, nominal.

Chinese Insurance Company.—$215 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$555 per share.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$132 per share.

Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$120 per share.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—20 per cent. discount.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—29 per cent. premium.

Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 108 per share.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$65 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—53 per cent. discount.

Indo-Chinese Sugar Company—87 per cent. discount.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—

Bank Bills, on demand..... 4/2
Bank Bills, at 3 months' sight, 4/2
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight, 4/3
Credits, at 6 months' sight..... 4/3
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight..... 4/3

SALES ON OCTOBER 15TH, 1873.

As reported by Chinese.

Green Peas, 200 piculs, at $1.84, by Yee-chong to travelling trader.

Japan Wax, 10 pieces, at $52.50, by Hop-hing to local trader.

Saigon Rice, 2,000 piculs, at $1.40, by Hop-hing to local trader.

White Wax, 10 pieces, at $72.00, by Fook-mow-loong to travelling trader.

Melon Seeds, 100 bags, at $2.80, by Kwong-wing-shing to travelling trader.

Shanghai Cotton, 50 bags, at $15.20, by Kwong-wing-shing to travelling trader.

Red Dates, 50 bags, at $3.05, by Tuck-mee to travelling trader.

Vermicelli, 50 bags, at $5.20, by Tuck-mee to travelling trader.

Shellfish, 7 cases, at $31.00, by Hing-tye to local trader.

NEWS FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

THE CANADIAN TRANS-PACIFIC ROUTE.

The details which have been published of the proposed Canadian-Pacific route, appear to show that the scheme is by no means so difficult of accomplishment as was imagined when it was first mooted. The chief difficulty, that in connection with the heavy snows, has, indeed, almost entirely vanished upon investigation, while the other engineering difficulties do not appear to be in any way such as cannot be surmounted. It appears that the isothermal lines running across the continent lessen the alternations of climate, which would otherwise have to be looked for; so that as it has been found that trains can run all the winter in the already populous parts of Canada, there is no question that they will be able to do so also across the Continent. The other engineering difficulties anticipated are spoken of as a mere nothing. "It appears," says the *New York Herald*, "that there are no engineering difficulties to speak of along the surveys made, and that the general character of the country will invite settlers throughout nearly the whole width of the Continent." A magnificent field for the development of British Colonial enterprise will thus be, for the first time, made available; while a new and important route will be established to the Pacific Coast and to these parts. According to the estimate made by the Surveyors, the difference between the distance by the new route, and the present Pacific route, from Liverpool to Hongkong, would be close upon 2,000 miles; and the mail transit between those ports could be accomplished, according to the estimate, in 31 days. This is probably a shorter time than could be expected on an average, but with a reduction of about two days railway traffic, and two days sea voyage across the Atlantic, we should have the journey reduced to 36 days, even supposing that the journey across the Pacific occupied the same time as at present, and it is ascertained that this can be considerably reduced.

There seems, therefore, very good reason to conclude that the new trans-continental route may so much reduce the time that the traffic will compete with that *via* Suez. Of course, there may be details connected with it which will prevent its being regularly availed of; but the probability seems to be in its favour. It was expected that the Pacific Mails would have had this effect, but the time which they have taken in accomplishing the journey has proved much longer than was looked for. It of course remains to be seen whether the competition which will be induced will have the effect of stimulating the Pacific Company to more activity. The Company have shown themselves alive to the position by having taken steps to have iron screw steamers in place of those with side wheels, which are not so suitable to ocean as to river traffic, although the chief director of the Company considered they were the best model.

That there will be considerable competition there can be no question; but, there is probably room for it, and like other oppositions it will redound to the benefit of the public. The success of the new route across Canada is guaranteed to a great extent by the fact that many of the directors are Americans, having a thorough knowledge of China and the China trade—the most conspicuous being Mr. E. CUNNINGHAM, formerly for many years partner in Messrs. RUSSELL & Co.'s. If all that is foreshadowed is accomplished, a complete revolution will be effected in the traffic with these parts, and another great change added to the gigantic revolutions which have of late taken place in regard to the China trade.

The matter of cost must naturally be a great element in determining how far the new line will be able to compete with the Suez route. For American goods, there is every chance, if the rates of freight be anything like reasonable, and the anomaly at present existing of goods going *via* Suez to New York would cease to exist. As regards goods to Europe, there is little chance of the Pacific route competing materially with the Suez line, now that the advantage of direct shipment from port to port can be obtained. In the passenger traffic, however, there is certain to be a lively competition, if a reduction be made upon the present extremely high rates, which close one of the best routes to all who are not able to travel almost regardless of expense.

FOREIGN INTERFERENCE IN CHINESE DISPUTES.

The recent expedition of the *An-lan* to Hainan, to assist the Chinese authorities in levying a tax which the inhabitants of the island were unwilling to pay, calls for some attention. It brings to notice again the old question of how far it is right that foreigners should be engaged in the so-called Revenue Cruisers. So far as such vessels are employed only for the purposes of legitimately assisting in the collection of the revenue, no exception can, of course, be taken. There can be no harm in Europeans aiding the Chinese in the prevention of smuggling or in putting down other irregularities, by which their revenue is likely to be injured. But such expeditions as that to Hainan are not for the purposes of collecting taxes, but of imposing them. This, it is almost needless to say, is a very different thing; and as a matter of fact, the imposition of taxes of this description becomes in China little less than taking part in a small civil war. In China, as in most places, the most frequent ground of opposition to established authority is over-taxation, or imposts which the masses consider either unreasonable or unwarranted. Squeezing is the special function and prerogative of the mandarins, and as a remedy to this, the people claim their right of rebellion, which they are prepared to assert when matters go beyond what even Chinese long-suffering and forbearance can tolerate. It is true that the means to which they generally resort for opposition are of a mild and often trumpery nature. They are little better as a rule than mob riots, and if they happened at home would be put down by a few policemen. It may be justly asked what harm can there then be in the Revenue Cruisers performing the duties which the policemen would perform at home? At first sight, the question seems difficult to meet, but there is an answer, and a very clear one. However contemptible the opposition raised may be when opposed by a Revenue Cruiser commanded by Europeans, it is such as has often proved an effectual means of guarding the people against the most unjust oppression. We seldom can, or at all events seldom do, know the true merits of the question which raises the opposition; and if Europeans throw their weight on the side of the mandarins, they may be, and beyond question often have been, the means of furthering a system of oppressive and unwarrantable exaction, which the people, if left alone, would be able to stop by such opposition as is within their power, or often even by those feints at resorting to force, which, in consequence of the responsibility which rests upon any Chinese mandarin in whose district a disturbance occurs, are sufficient to keep even Chinese squeezing within something like bounds.

By interfering in disputes of this character between the mandarins and the people, Europeans take part in what are virtually petty civil wars; and, although the fact may not be sufficiently recognised, precisely the same result is produced in many cases as if they took part in a rebellion of some magnitude. It is easy to conceive that a bitter feeling of resentment must be aroused against foreigners, when they are repeatedly found throwing the weight of their strength on the side of the oppressiveness of the mandarins. We cannot expect ever to maintain friendly relations with the masses in China when they see us constantly aiding the mandarins in their exactions, and rendering every attempt at self-defence on their part abortive.

It is impossible to hold that such expeditions as the one to Hainan are in any way a just function of a Revenue Cruiser, at all events of one under the command of a foreigner. Revenue Cruisers are meant to collect recognised taxes, not to levy war upon a district which has risen in opposition to an attempt at taxation which it feels, and often very justly feels, to be unwarranted. Such a step is calculated to cause constant irritation to the natives, and will, in the course of years, heap up against us an amount of odium which must go far against our maintaining friendly relations with the country.

HONGKONG.

The new ordinances remodelling the Law Courts have been promulgated, and the Hon. Mr. Pauncefote has been provisionally appointed puisne judge, and Mr. Hayllar attorney-general.

A brutal attack was made by three Chinese on Mr. F. Barradas, of the Union Insurance Company, in Chancery-lane, close to his own residence, No. 8 in that lane. One of the Chinese was the gentleman's own cook, and they were all armed with sharp instruments. The cook, it appears, inflicted on his master over eight cuts on the body, and would have hacked him to pieces but for a stick he had in his hand, with which he guarded off several of the blows. The stick bears about a dozen deep cuts, nearly through it, and the gentleman's coat is completely cut up. He called for the police, when the villains ran away. It does not appear that robbery was the object of the attack on Mr. Barradas, and it is supposed that they mistook him for other passengers up the lane. Doubtless robbery was intended by the cook and his party, in the absence of his master, on passengers in that dark part of the lane, and the cook finding that he had attacked his master, probably intended to make short work of him to hide his crime. Mr. Barradas says he has had no quarrel with his cook. Assistance having arrived, the gentleman was conveyed to the Government Civil Hospital, where Dr. Wharry dressed the wounds. The case is being investigated at the Police Court, but in the interests of justice the reports are at present withheld.

The China Submarine Telegraph steamer *Agnes* went out on Sunday, the 12th instant, to grapple for the cable, and succeeded in catching it, but unfortunately the grappling instrument gave way, and the weather was so severe that the steamer was obliged to abandon the attempt. The next day, the elements were still more unfavourable. The steamer will, however, go again to the spot, so soon as the weather permits.

A report has been published by Mr. Kinder, Director of the Imperial Mint in Japan, and formerly master of Her Majesty's Mint here, on the Japan Mint, which appears to be flourishing. The amount of gold of standard fineness imported into the Mint during the year ending 31st July, 1873, was 1,310,296 ounces, against 58,226 for the previous year, showing an increase of 452,078 ounces. These figures are gratifying, as illustrating the progress the Mint is making in Japan, and are interesting also as probably showing a loss of a good business to this Colony, as, had the Mint been continued here, it is likely that the Japanese Government might have found it useful to employ it, instead of setting up, at great expense, a Mint under foreign supervision in Japan.

We regret to record the death of Mr. J. McDouall, for a long time manager of the Oriental Bank, and a very old and much esteemed resident in China, which took place on the 13th instant, in consequence of some injuries sustained a few few days before through a carriage-accident.

The annual general meeting of the Choral Society was held at the City Hall on the 3rd instant. Present: Messrs. R. D. Starkey, (in the chair), J. B. Coughtrie, J. Noble, A. A. Pereira, H. de Rosett, R. G. Alford, and C. F. A. Sangster. The reports and accounts for the past season having been passed, the following gentlemen were elected officers and committee for the present year, viz:—H. B. Lemann, Esq., president; R. D. Starkey, Esq., secretary; R. Lyall, Esq., treasurer; C. F. A. Sangster, Esq., (*ex-officio* as conductor), and Messrs. Coughtrie, Alford and Geo. Falconer. It is understood that selections from Haydn's Oratorio, *The Creation*, are to be made, and also from Romberg's *Lay of the Bell*, so that some excellent choral music is expected.

MANILA

The steamer *Lap-tek*, from Manila, brings intelligence that two German vessels, the *Maria Louise* and *Gazelle*, have been seized by a Spanish man-of-war off the coast of Soolooo, and brought to Manila and condemned, notwithstanding the protests of the German and English Consuls. The crew of the *Gazelle* have been liberated, but the captain and supercargo of the *Maria Louise*, who escaped from the vessel at Cavite, will be treated as spies, if caught outside the houses of their respective Consuls. The captain is at the German Consul's, and the supercargo, who claims British protection, at the English Consul's.

SWATOW.

(*Foochow Herald.*)

The weather still remains very warm, we are in hopes of having it a little cooler shortly. An American gentleman arrived here a few days ago, with a view to collecting birds, fishes, &c., for the Industrial Exhibition to be opened in Philadelphia, U. S. A., on the 4th July, 1876, the centenary of American Independence.

A change has taken place in the Customs, Mr. Henry Rubery taking charge temporarily, while Mr. F. Kleinwachter, the late Commissioner, proceeds to Canton.

FOOCHOW.

From the *Foochow Herald* of the 24th ultc., we take the following items of news:—

On Friday last, an investigation took place at the offices of Messrs. Adamson, Bell & Co., into a Chop of Tea bought by that firm from the Tobeun Tai Hong, which, while being prepared for shipment to the Colonies, was found to contain in all the packages a greater or less quantity of inferior dust, grit, and other spurious matter. The parcel was examined carefully, in the presence of Mr. Pelham F. Warren, appointed by H. B. M. Consul, and two native officers appointed by the Chinese Board of Trade, by Messrs. Hickling and Haslam, who decided that the Chop was "unmerchantable," and that the inferior dust was designedly packed by the Teamen, *near the bottom* of the package, in such a way that in the ordinary course of inspection, the difference would most likely have escaped observation. The officers of the Yamen were very anxious to come to some arrangement on the spot, admitting that the owner was in fault, but Messrs. Adamson, Bell & Co. replied that the matter was entirely in the hands of H. B. M. Consul, out of their control. We await the decision with much interest.

In consequence of the British ship *Lord Macaulay* having remained in port from the 12th to the 22nd ultimo, on account of the severe weather, a story was got up that the tug-boat *Woosung* was unable to take her out. This is now contradicted, and the true reason, as above stated, given. Our correspondent informs us that great dissatisfaction exists amongst the European pilots of the Port, owing to the alleged unfair working of the Consular and Harbour Master's Regulations. The principal objection is taken to the rule by which a European who pilots a vessel to Sea, that a Chinaman had brought in to port, is compelled to refund the outward pilotage money to the latter. This regulation, so far as it affects the European, appears to us to be unjust and impolitic; and we are strongly of opinion that it should be amended. In common fairness to the owners, shippers, and underwriters, the captain of a vessel should not be prevented by any port regulation from employing the pilot best known to him as a man of skill and experience.

We understand that the Community have started a Recreation Club, to which we wish every success.

The above paper of the 2nd instant states:—

We hear on good authority that a body of Chinese troops are about to be moved from the North to Amoy, intended for operation in Formosa. They will pass through Foochow en route. Some years since a similar thing occurred. Those still among us, who were here then, will remember the wretched ruffianly set of idle fellows who infested the whole place for many days. Their behaviour in the villages round was reported to have been extremely bad, violence and robbery being of daily occurrence. They were constantly about the hill in noisy crowds, appearing over ready to insult foreigners, had they dared to do so. They went staring about our houses, and into the compounds. On one or two occasions, when the gates were closed, to keep them out, they threw stones over the walls, and yelled insultingly. Though no actual collision occurred, any indiscretion on the part of a foreigner would certainly have caused a serious one. This was a source of anxiety to all, while it was generally felt that the position of the ladies, alone in their houses during greater part of the day, was not altogether a pleasant one. We can scarcely hope that the discipline of the Chinese army has so improved that the men now expected will prove much superior to those above referred to, and though we anticipate no worse consequences from their advent than a temporary annoyance, still it is right to point out that some trouble is *possible*, and that we should take what means we can to be prepared for it. We have already called attention to the rumour afloat, that the gunboat would remain at Pagoda during her whole stay at this port, and as she has not yet come up, we fear there may be truth in it. Without any wish to censure the action of her commander or our Consul in this matter, we cannot but feel that the proper station for the gunboat is up here. British interests at Pagoda are comparatively small, the residents are few, and they have always Chinese gunboats to fly to, in case of an outbreak of disorderly troops or of the populace. Here we have many expensive buildings, Banks, which the Chinese suppose to contain countless dollars, a large community scattered among the natives, and literally no protection whatever, except from the gunboat. Is it right that she should lie twelve miles away, with her anchors well down in the mud, and scarcely a chance of getting up under a twenty-four hours' notice, when there is no reason she should not do as others have done, namely, stay here in town, close to us in case of disturbance, fire, or other calamity?

In the case of Messrs. Adamson, Bell & Co. v. the Tobeun Tai Hong, reported in our last issue, our readers will, no doubt, be glad to learn that the authorities have decided in favor of the complainants, and that the chop was sifted in the complainants' godown, and *three hundred and ninety pounds of refuse* taken therefrom and thrown into the river, from the complainants' jetty; the bulk, thus cleansed, was returned to the defendants, who were severely reprimanded. We think that great credit is due to H. B. M. Consul for his energetic action in the matter; the thanks of the community are also due to Messrs. Adamson, Bell & Co., for having prosecuted the case, and we sincerely trust that their good example will be generally adopted by the foreign hongs.

The British barque *Sally*, from Swatow, bound to Takau, with a cargo of Sugar and Sundries, reports having put into this Port on the 5th instant *in distress*. She sailed from Swatow on the 28th August, and on September 11th, in latitude 26.10 N., longitude 123.10 E., encountered a severe gale of wind, increasing to a fearful hurricane, and continuing without intermission until 4 a.m. on the 14th September. During the height of the gale a tremendous sea struck the vessel, and washed the captain overboard, and it was unfortunately quite impossible to do anything to rescue him.

Some of the preliminary exercises connected with the Annual Meeting of the American Methodist Episcopal Mission were held during the past week. On Friday last, two Conference Meetings were held at the residence of Rev. S. L. Baldwin, to which all the Protestant Missionaries were invited. In the evening, the subjects of the treaty rights of missionaries and converts, and of climate, sanitariums, returns home for health, &c., were discussed. M. M. De Lano, Esq., U. S. Consul, was present by invitation, and gave a clear and concise statement of the status of missionaries and converts under the treaty, and the relation of the Consul to securing protection, &c. Dr. Stewart and Dr. Osgood elucidated the questions connected with climate, proper location of sanitariums, &c. In the afternoon, the question of polygamy, and the proper method of dealing with converted polygamists, and the question of the binding of the feet of female children, its cruelty, and the proper position of the church in regard to it, were discussed.

SHANGHAI.

The steamer *Geelong* brings dates to the 10th instant.

A Naval Court was held on the loss of the *Princess Beatrice*, and the disaster was entirely attributed to bad weather, and credit given to all on board for their courage and resolution.

The *Daily News* states that Mr. Glover, of the Imperial Customs, was expected from Foochow to take the post of Commissioner, Mr. Wright at present there proceeding to Foochow.

It is announced that a clause has been introduced into the new English Merchant Shipping Act, providing for the establishment of offices of Registry for shipping at ports elsewhere than in British territory; and that the Board of Trade contemplate advising the constitution of Shanghai as a port of Registry, as requested by the Chamber of Commerce, under its provisions, and Mr. W. H. Tapp, H.B.M. shipping master, is to go home shortly, at the request of the Board of Trade, to assist in making the necessary arrangements for constituting Shanghai a port of Registry.

A case of much interest, from various points of view, says the *Courier*, came before Chên, the Chinese Magistrate, and Dr. Yates, U. S. Vice-Consul-general, at the Mixed Court. The Municipal Council employ a Chinaman living somewhere about Yung-tse-po to keep in proper repair the river side road in that quarter. They pay him $25 a month, for which he provides all requisite labour. Living in the same neighbourhood is a worthy, aged about 60, whose ideas of "earning an honest livelihood" appear to run much on the old Macgregor line of thought:—

"the simple plan
That they may take who have the power,
And they may keep who can."

Some years ago he was convicted of kidnapping a woman in the City, for which he suffered a considerable term of imprisonment. But this does not seem to have altered his plan of life, and the good folks of Yang-tse-poo live in fear of his subtle and lawless machinations. Some time ago he intimated to our road contractor that he expected him to pay to him (the levier of *black mail*) $2 per month out of the $25 he received from the Council. He could not be allowed to live and labour in that district on any other terms. To this demand the contractor gave a firm, decided refusal, and all the representations of the *black mail* man failed to alter his determination. One day recently, he found himself suddenly surrounded about 30 men, who had been brought by the squeezer to bring their "moral influence" to bear on the recusant. But he persisted in his determination not to pay, whereupon the crowd, at the instigation of the aged bully, seized the contractor and dragged him along to a neighbouring village, presumably the residence of most of them, and there, close to the house of the tepaou of the district, they gave the poor man a most thorough thrashing. The bully having thus gratified his revenge, was incautious enough to come a day or two afterwards up to Shanghai, no doubt, to talk over his triumph with his friends; but he suddenly found himself in the hands of the Municipal Police, who took him to the Mixed Court. He appears to have been there for some days before the case was heard; and "the subsequent proceedings" would seem to show that the arts of persuasion of which he is master had not been out with their effect. For when the case came on, and the man's guilt, both in the matter of the attempted extortion and of the subsequent assault, had been brought home by the plainest evidence, the Magistrate coolly proposed to release him on account of his age. It was in vain that Dr. Yates pointed out what a grave public crime against the Foreign Community and against general order and good government the culprit had been guilty of, and insisted that he ought at least to get 100

that something was brewing. On that day, the river water was higher than ever it had been either this year or during 1872 or 1871. In some places it was level with the bund, and in most places only four or five inches below the top; and we were apprehensive that, if we had a north-easterly storm, the water would come over the bund and inundate the southern and unraised part of the settlement. At twenty minutes to three a.m. on the 10th, a breeze came out of the west, and a few minutes later rain commenced to fall. At 3 a.m. the wind shifted round to the north, and it soon blew a gale with heavy rain. The rain continued till nearly 5 a.m., and on ceasing the wind appeared to increase in violence. The plain lying to the west of the settlement, and for a considerable distance beyond the Treaty Joss-house was, up to 9 a.m. on the 10th inst., apparently free from water. About then, however, we received intelligence that the Grand Canal and some other of the inland waters beyond Tientsin had burst the banks, and that the water was rapidly covering the western plain. At noon, from the verandahs, we could see the plain for a considerable distance east of the Treaty Joss-house, which is about a mile and a half from the settlement, covered with a yellow-colored water, which was advancing fast towards the settlement. At dark, the plain water was almost level with the raised Taku-road, which forms the western boundary of the settlement; and it was rising rapidly in height and almost surrounded the Club house. At dusk, we learnt the sad news of a great number of people, who had been engaged gathering in paddy, having been caught in the plain and drowned. At daylight on the 11th instant, the Taku-road was completely covered with water, which also covered several of the west or back lots of the settlements. The plain waters have been rising and extending over the country up to the present moment. Several of the cellars in the settlement have been flooded. The river water has fallen since the banks were burst. Foreigners who have lately gone up to town, have on their return declared the stench in several of the streets perfectly horrible, arising from the river water having got into them. I forgot to say that, on the evening of the 10th instant, we received intelligence of a great number of houses having been washed down outside the West gate.

About a couple of weeks ago, the residents in the settlement learnt that a new water god, at least for Tientsin had appeared in the form of another snake, and that it had been religiously housed in the Tawang temple, built lately a little to the North of the Viceroy's Yamen. The snake has been named, or is recognized as, the Choolang-wang water god. A week back we were informed that the Viceroy was to visit it, to beseech its aid in subduing the inundation.

September 16th.

As far as the eye can reach, from our verandahs in this settlement, the country lying west and southwest from here is completely covered with water; and as the gaps in the Grand Canal and rivers about Tientsin remain open, the waters from these sources still continue to pour into the plain—hence we may anticipate seeing the western plains remain inundated and resembling an immense lake, for several months to come. The plain waters reach to within a few inches of the top of the British Settlement roads, and all the unraised lots of the settlement are at present covered with water. The surrounding country being thus flooded, there is no hope of the Tientsin community having any races this autumn, no place being available for a course.

In previous years at this time, I have been accustomed to see almost every morning immense flocks of wild ducks and pidgeon flying south from Mongolia and probably Siberia, but so far, this year, I have not seen any; so I judge that the weather to the North remains warm, and the waters free from ice.

Fever and ague are very rife among both foreigners and Chinese at present, arising I presume from our being encompassed by large sheets of water.

General Vlangaly, the Russian Minister, has arrived here from Peking, and proceeds tomorrow to Shanghai by the *Shanse*. We understand that Mr. Wade, Her Majesty's Minister, will reach Tientsin at the end of this week. From a private letter received here by last mail, we learnt that the Foreign Office had been much pleased to receive the news of Her Majesty's Minister having had an audience of the Emperor, it having been the opinion of many people at home, up to the receipt of the telegram, that no audience would be at present granted.

On the 13th inst., his Excellency Li-hung-chang repaired to the Temple at the west gate, and dispatched thence by Canal boat for Anhwuy—his own province—the remains of his lately deceased brother and of his lately deceased nephew's wife. There was a rumor current some ten days ago, that his Excellency intended to leave for Paoting-foo on the 23rd inst., the Chinese 2nd day of the 8th moon, the autumnal equinox.

I fancy the Governor-General is going to the interior of the province, as a rumour prevails that he will leave here shortly. It is further stated that Lady Le and family will, in a few days time, proceed to Paontingfoo, which step in part corroborates the report of his Excellency soon departing from Tientsin. He present residence at his Tientsin yamen, almost surrounded with waters, must be far from agreeable for himself and family; so it is not surprising the rumour should obtain. In one of the late Peking *Gazettes*, we learn that His Majesty has decreed that from Tls. 300,000 to Tls. 400,000 be paid by the other provinces to supply the starving population of this inundated region with food, till they are able to provide it themselves. This money will be laid out in rice or wheat in the south, and conveyed here in the Chinese Company's steamers. As the port will remain open for over two and a-half months yet, a considerable quantity of grain may be imported to meet the wants of the poor people. The Governor-General has people employed, under the superintendence of mandarins, in filling up the gaps in the canal and rivers; but a considerable time must elapse ere they can conclude their work, owing to the length of some of the gaps and the manner the work is being carried on, by filling up only at each side of the opening. It is rumored that Mr. Wade may be soon expected here, en route for the southern ports on a tour of inspection.

To-day, Mr. Beveridge, the agent of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., has given a luncheon to a large party of the residents of Tientsin, on board the O. C. S. N. Co.'s new steamer *Haining*, Captain Hutchison, to celebrate her first appearance at this port, and to wish her success on the Shanghai and Tientsin line. Judging from her appearance, and from the reports we receive of her capabilities for speed and carrying capacity, we have no doubt she will prove a valuable boat for her owners, and a favorite with foreign and Chinese passengers. Two days back, a meeting was held at the Club, when it was decided to have a regatta on the lakes here, on the 13th proximo. The weather keeps warm, and is on the whole very pleasant in the evenings. The thermometer does not in general fall below 70 degrees Fahrenheit at nights. The weather must also be still warm and free from ice in the Mongolian steppes, as I have not yet seen a single flock of wild ducks fly south this year.

20th September.

The weather has been fair for some days past. The river water has fallen some three feet since it burst into the Western plains. The waters in these plains still maintain their height, but those of the East plains have gone down considerably during the last seven days. On Sunday, the 21st instant, we had for twelve hours a gale from the north-east, which cooled the air some ten degrees. I saw several large flocks of pidgeon and wild ducks pass over to the South during the day. I have not heard any particular political news amongst the Chinese officials. Li-hung-chang appears to be living very quietly in his yamun; rumor says he will soon leave here for Pao-ting-foo. Some three months back, we heard that he was daily engaged with four secretaries in drawing up a document on the history of the Yellow River, to be laid before His Majesty; but we have not heard that he has determined upon any project for the future welfare of the Tientsin and surrounding districts—a matter which personally interests the Chinese and foreigners here.

A Chinese Customs gunboat from Canton arrived here this forenoon. We understand that Her Majesty's gun-vessel *Curlew*, Commander Church, will leave here about the middle of next month, and be succeeded by the *Elk*, which will remain here during the coming winter, for the protection of the port and of British interests generally. Mr. Wade, H. M.'s Minister, is expected here immediately *en route* for the southern ports on a tour of inspection. A French gunboat is looked for soon, to be stationed here for the winter.

Yesterday was the first day (according to the Jewish era) of the Jewish year 5634, when we had the opportunity of paying New-year visits to our Hebrew friends at Tientsin, in return for their visits on our last New-year's day.

The C. C. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Sin Nanzing* takes away two young Mongolian camels for Japan. I suppose they can scarcely be intended for labor in that country, as it has no steppes such as those in Mongolia and Central Asia, nor deserts like Arabia, where they can be profitably and practically employed; so they must be more for a show to the Japanese people. Besides, the Japanese have become impregnated with European civilization, and have taken to railways as means of transport into the Interior—a vastly superior mode of conveyance to camels' backs.

The Tientsin regatta will take place on the 13th October, but I have not yet seen the programme, so cannot foretell the sport we are likely to have. Should the *Elk* and the *Scorpion* have arrived ere then, we may anticipate an agreeable day.—In the *Peking Gazette* of 19th current, another edict appears regarding the floods in Chihli, and again issuing commands that the other provinces of the empire make collection of monies (Le-kin) to support the starving population, to the amount of 300,000 to 400,000 taels. We have still two *open* months for the importation of rice and other grain; so that, if all the Chinese Steamer Company's vessels are employed for the purpose, a large quantity may be brought here for the people of the flooded districts, ere the river is closed by ice.

The building of the new fortress above the Taku villages or towns still continues, and every other day we see large numbers of boats passing down from the interior with *large government* bricks for the raising of the new fortress walls and forts. Li-hung-chang lately engaged the services of a Prussian gunner to teach his officers the use of the Krupp guns, and he is at present engaged on that work in the Taku forts. The gunboat (Chinese) which was lately dispatched to Corea, has not yet returned to Tientsin.

23rd Sept.

Last night at dusk we had a thunderstorm, which was immediately succeeded by a gale from the North. This morning the gale still continued, and the thermometer at daylight was down to 56 degrees Fahrenheit. The *San Nanzing*, in consequence, could not leave (as intended.) I may now safely say that our hot weather is completely ended for 1873, and that we may henceforth look for it daily becoming cooler, and ere long colder.

At this hour we have only one merchant steamer, the *Sin Nanzing*, and three sailing vessels in port. We have besides one Russian, one Shanghai, and one Canton Customs gunboat in harbour.

We hear both from foreigners and Chinese, of the import trade being as bad as it can possibly be; and it is feared that Tientsin has seen its best days; for we understand that the inland traders now proceed to Chinkiang and Hankow for their supplies of foreign manufactures and other merchandize. At these ports the trade is open all the year, whereas Tientsin is closed by ice for over three months yearly, and the trade here is frequently interrupted by want of water on the inland rivers and canals in the spring; so it is not at all surprising the import trade should come to an end here, and go to the other ports. The present heavy Lekin taxes in this province, for the support of the Southern Legion, tend also greatly to cause the inland traders to go elsewhere for their merchandize.

24th Sept., 1873.

I hear that Mr. Man, of the Customs service, has arrived from Peking, on his way to Newchwang, as Commissioner of Customs. I also hear that Mr. Mulet, of the British Legation, is proceeding to Newchwang, I presume with the intention of inquiring himself into the accounts of brigandage, &c., that come from that port, and of the necessity for a guardship there during the winter. H. M.'s Minister has not yet arrived, but is expected directly. The steamers *Takiu* and *Sechuen* arrived here yesterday, and leave for Shanghai to-morrow morning. The Chinese gunboat, which left here for Corea a month back, has not yet returned. We have now cool and pleasant weather, and we do not suppose we shall have any more rain this year of any consequence.

25th September, 1873.

It is the talk in the yamens here to-day, that the Viceroy will start from this anchorage on the morning of the 6th instant, in the gunboat *Chinhai*, for an inspection of the Taku and Peitang forts; and that he expects to return to Tientsin on the evening of the 9th instant. After staying in Tientsin for a day, he will leave on the 11th inst., for an inspection of the gaps in the Yungtung and other rivers. Later, he will proceed on to Paoting. The gunboat *Tsaoukeang* returned to this port yesternight. On her way up the river, she ran into the steamer *Huining*, and, being a wooden boat, while the *Haining* is an iron one, did herself a great deal of damage. The weather is fine and cool. The thermometer at night goes down to 54 degrees Fahrenheit.

3rd October, 1873.

PEKING.

(*Daily News.*)

Peking is full of students, who have come up from all the provinces to attend the Metropolitan Examinations. In two other provinces (Hupeh and Canton) examinations in mathematics have recently been held, and the best students in each case sent up to the foreign college—a step, a leap rather, in the right direction.

In the *Peking Gazette* of the 30th August, we lately perused a long memorial from the Viceroy of Chihli to the Emperor, describing the flooded condition of the province, and, in the usual mandarin style, informing His Majesty that the mandarins in power within the inundated districts should be punished, &c. &c. &c. During the last three years we have seen, in the *Peking Gazettes*, other memorials in a similar strain; but what has struck every one who has paid any attention to Chinese affairs, as remarkable, is the absence in the Viceroy's memorials of any statesmanlike plan to arrest, by efficient works based on hydraulic engineering principles, future inundations. Even the Emperor and his advising ministers must have lately become disgusted with the annual twaddle on the subject of degrading subordinate mandarins, because of the flooded condition of their districts. But with what bitter feelings must, we can picture to ourselves, the breasts of the population of inundated districts be filled, when they read the barren memorials in which they cannot find one word to make them hope that efficient and permanent measures for their protection in future will be undertaken. It consequently does not astonish us to hear that they bitterly abuse Li-hung-chang; and foreigners, who witness the misery and sufferings of the poorer classes, cannot help being inclined to forgive their superstitious feelings in believing that Li's personal presence causes the yearly calamities to this province. Foreigners of course know that Li personally does not attract the watery elements to the province, as the lower orders of Chinese here superstitiously believe, but we are perfectly certain that, if he, as Governor of the province of Chihli, had, during last winter, spring, and summer, adopted and executed efficient and stable works, based on hydraulic engineering plans as carried out by Western engineers,—the inundations of the autumn would have been averted; and thousands of people would have been preserved from misery, and very probably many hundreds from death, by starvation. The reply to any suggestion to the Chinese officials, about making hydraulic works capable of keeping the province free from inundations, has been: "We have no money to do the work." But foreigners, being witness to large sums of money which have been pressed out of the hard-working population of the province in the form of Lekin taxes, being uselessly squandered on the paying of troops numbering, we are told, nearly three hundred thousand men; on the building of new forts on the Tientsin river and around Tientsin; and on the purchase of foreign cannon and rifles—have had no diffidence in replying that the large sums which are being now expended monthly on those warlike matters would, if laid out in the making of hydraulic works, be much more beneficially and profitably employed for the welfare of the population, than as employed at present.

KINMING.

9th September, 1873.

(*Courier.*)

Dr. Williams and his family have returned from the Hills, and things begin to settle down in a way that shows that winter is at hand. There is, however, really nothing to report about. We are rather living in expectancy, as the Mail that would leave San Francisco on the 1st September, and is due in Shanghai on the 4th October, is expected to bring us the new Minister, Mr. John A. Bingham, of whose fitness for the responsible position to which his Government has appointed him, very favorable opinions are entertained by those who have the advantage of knowing him. Bred a lawyer, and having the reputation of being one of the ablest of his profession in the States for vigorous grasp of thought, Mr. Bingham has had considerable experience in State affairs. For several terms he has served his country in Congress. He was one of the managers of the impeachment of Mr. Johnston; and for many years he was a member of the Judiciary Committee of Congress. He has also held the office of State Judge in one of the States, I forget which. He is about 60 years of age; a man of wide and varied culture, and with a many sided mind likely to take an interest in the many questions of profound interest and far reaching scope that are ever ready to come to the surface in the present transition state of the Far East.

We have lately had a visit of Bishop Harris, on his tour of inspection of the American Episcopal Missions. While here, he took art in the dedication of a new church, which has just been completed by the American Presbyterians. We are in daily expectation of a visit from Rev. Dr. Newman, the newly appointed Inspector of Consulates from Washington.

HANKOW.

(*N. C. Daily News' Correspondent.*)

The night before last we had rather a big fire in the city. It broke out about 9, and was still burning at 11 o'clock. About 100 houses were burnt; but no loss of life occurred, so far as I have been able to learn. The students are mustering at Wuchang for the forthcoming examination, and wooden huts are being built for their accommodation in all directions. Another of those anti-foreign placards against Foreigners has been posted on the walls of Wu-chang, setting forth how the foreign devils entice children into their schools, and they are never seen any more, alive or otherwise. There is some absurd story about the children being taken to the upper flat of the foreigner's house, and there deprived of life, and afterwards of brains and eyes, to make up some sort of barbarian medicine. The placard has evidently, from its wording, been drawn up by some clever rogue, whom the Consuls here, unitedly, are doing their best to discover. It is just possible that we may have flying visits from some students, inflamed by such absurd nonsense, and we shall not be sorry when the *Iroquois* and *Mosquito* arrive. I suppose the *Ringdove* will, if wanted, stay and see us through it.—Water falling every day, and temperature ditto.

27th September, 1873.

HAINAN.

We learn that a somewhat serious difficulty has arisen in consequence of the Viceroy at Canton endeavouring to levy new duties at Hainan. The *Ambun* was sent to assist in enforcing the Vice-regal decree; but it seems that the people have flatly refused to comply with it; and by simply paying a number of coolies the moderate sum of 15 cents a day (their average wages being about 15 cash), they got together a sufficient force to make a show of opposition to the mandarins. A despatch was sent by the Footai at Hainan to the Viceroy, stating that the people had risen, and that it was quite impossible to impose the tax. It is thought, however, that the Footai is in reality rather in favour to the opposition of taxation on the territory immediately under his control, and is disposed to wink at the popular demonstration.

NEWCHWANG.

(*N. C. Daily News.*)

H. M. S. *Rinaldo* arrived here on the 8th and left on the 15th ult. As we are not much favoured with men-of-war here, and as regards British ships have never had anything bigger than a gunboat or gun-vessel before, it was quite an event. The Americans appreciate our climate, and always send a big ship for a month or a fortnight every summer, for the benefit of the crew. Thus we had the *Alaska* last year and the *Iroquois* this. Captain Parsons and two of his officers, together with Mr. Harvey, H. M.'s Acting Consul, called on the Taotai during his stay. H. E. returned the visit on board the *Rinaldo*, on the second day, and was saluted with three guns both on boarding and leaving. He was shown carefully over the ship, after being regaled with champagne and other mere solid refreshments, and expressed the gratification which officials always feel under such circumstances. As a rule, even these social courtesies can hardly save the visits from being a bore; but once in a way, when there is a big ship to look at, they have their uses, and may help to promote intimacy and cordiality between Chinese and foreign officials.

There has been no rain since I wrote last, and the country is visibly improving. Carts can actually move about in the neighbourhood. But the crops are terribly damaged, and trade is still very stagnant. The robbers are still prowling about, but I believe the authorities are really making exertions to put them down. It will be a long time before we can hear officially the fate of the petition of the British residents for a gunboat or a party of Marines, but I fear, from what I hear, that there is none which could well be spared for the service.

It is stated that H. M. Government have at length determined to erect Consular buildings at Newchwang, wherein their agents may be more comfortably housed than in the rambling joss-house which at present serves for quarters. The buildings will comprise offices, gaol, and residence for a Consul, assistant, and constable.

CHINKIANG.

(*Courier.*)

13th September, 1873.

During the past week our eyes have had occasional glimpses that have reminded us on the one hand of the good old times, "and on the other have turned our thoughts wistfully forward in search of the good time coming." Hundreds of boats have passed the Settlement, none of them of very large tonnage individually, but representing a large aggregate carrying capacity. Many of them brought up off our settlement, and the native city, and loaded up with general merchandise *en route* for Nanking. The cause of this influx to travellers and trade at this particular time is, as I formerly indicated, the near approach of the Triennial Examinations at Nanking; and it appears that by immemorial custom the practise of each certified intending competitor being allowed to carry as large a quantity of goods *duty free*, as he can conveniently or inconveniently stow away in his travelling-boat when journeying to or from the examination, is tolerated, or at all events winked at, by officials whose first steps towards the official ladder were no doubt assisted by a similar relaxation of fiscal laws in their favour. By means of the profit resulting from this truly Chinese combination of commercial and literary enterprise, the students count on paying the expenses of their journey, and at the same time securing at much less cost than they can at home a few occasional whiffs of the fragrant foreign drug, the taste for which seems steadily growing even among this, the most conservative and anti-foreign class of Chinese.

There are a number of Canton shop-keepers in the native city, and in the native precinct of our Settlement, who have for sale all classes of foreign goods. I might almost say from a pocket handkerchief or a needle to a pickaxe or a model steam-engine, and these shops have during the past week been literally crammed with purchasers, anxious to obtain a brass watch or a foreign looking glass, or a bad German print, generally of the "naughty, naughty" class. The commercial activity has natural extended itself in some measure to foreign traders, and has shown in how many ways we are taking the only genuine and lasting footing of foreigners in China; viz., as the suppliers of commodities wanted in China, which can be more advantageously purchased from foreigners than produced by the Chinese themselves. We have, in fact, had a positive, added to many previous negative proofs, that all that is wanted is the removal of artificial and fiscal obstructions to secure a great and growing trade interchange, both direct and indirect. That the difficulties in the way of securing this freedom of trade are no doubt great. But the advantages that would follow to foreigners; but still more to the Chinese, and above all to the Chinese Government, are so obvious to the merest socialist in politics and political economy that it is surely worth the while of our lotus-eating hill-frustecting representatives at Peking, to break through the starch and buckram trammels of their diplomatic etiquette, and make a combined and persistent effort to regenerate China fiscally and commercially. They would not need to go beyond the record of foreign intercourse with China during the past 30 years to find facts enough to demonstrate that most of the rebellions, inundations, famines, and other great public calamities that have spread death and desolation over the country, and impoverished, and all but ruined, the Government, have arisen from fiscal mismanagement. The foreign Customs furnish them with a perfect armoury of facts to show that lightness of imposts is perfectly compatible with, nay, is directly productive of, great financial returns, so long as a uniform system is adopted for all the provinces and for all classes indiscriminately. Then as to the great body of the people, whether agricultural, manufacturing, or commercial, what we have seen alike in foreign countries and in China warrants us in saying that give us free trade in China, and in 10 years hence this single centre of trade will give subsistence and competence, and wealth, to more Chinese than all the other ports in China together do at present.

I think it is no mere fond imagination, but a belief that draws confirmation from the past, the present, and the future that it is here that the great heart of China will be. The historical influences, the political considerations that led to the choice of Peking as the capital of China have long been obsolete, and are now being replaced by others which render it on every account most desirable that a return be made to Nanking, the capital of China in her proudest and best days. In a future letter I may offer a few reflections, which appear to me to go to prove that not only is this neighbourhood fitted to be the political metropolis of China, but that it is also the natural centre of the commerce of the country.

KWEICHOW.

(*Courier.*)

Kwei-yang-foo,

August 1st, 1873, 9 a.m., Ther. 76 deg.

Since my last letter, the weather has been delightful, the thermometer ranging from 75 to 86 degrees, with a smart shower of rain nearly every day—just enough to lay the dust and keep the crops moist.

Trade, which has been very dull for the past few months, is now reviving, and shows some activity in native calicos:—*Yang-loo-poo* from Hupeh, and *Tsui-poo* from Hunan, are especially sought after on account of their warmth and durability,—qualities which it is to be regretted, are not to be found in foreign calicos, for which Kweichow might turn out a good market, *all the native looms having been destroyed during the war!* *

The false alarm about kidnappers, of which I spoke in my last letter, has subsided. All the people that were reported missing have turned up, and are attending to their several businesses. The mischief was, in fact, cured by being overdone. The alarmists having gone so far as to spread a report that there were a lot of children's bodies in the stream near the Catholic church (*Nan-tang*,) the local authorities betook themselves to the spot, and having satisfied themselves that they had been duped, issued proclamations calling on the people to mind their own business, and not to spread false reports.

[* Has not the war also taken away the means of purchasing foreign Piece Goods?—Ed., *S.N.C.*]

August 10th, 11 a.m., Ther. 79 degrees.

The weather continues delightful and altogether healthy. Inspectors of Nuisances having been appointed, all the streets in the city have been swept clean, and other hygienic matters have been attended to, that the place now presents a most comfortable appearance, at least compared with it did a few years ago.

Towers have been erected within sight of each other, along the road from here to Chenyuen-foo, to protect traders who land there with their goods from Hunan, Hupeh, and Kiangse, against the attacks of native brigands, who infest all the high roads in this province.

General Teng started a few days ago with 8 battalions of troops to the relief of Kweichow, where General Chang is closely besieged by the Sen-Miaoutze, who actually penetrated into the city one night, and kept possession of one of the gates till the Artillery could be brought to bear on the gate-house, when a few well directed shells soon drove the storming party back within their lines. The losses on their side are considerable, including several high officers. General Chang narrowly escaped being taken.

The Foo-tai has memorialized the Emperor to degrade from all their honours Generals Whang and Yeuh, for their neglect in not preventing the revolt at Sin-chen. Accordingly they have been deprived, firstly, of the exalted order of the Jacket; secondly, of the noble order of the *Pa-too-loo*; thirdly, of the "Peacock's Feather;" and last of all, the grades by which they rose up to these coveted distinctions, down to the level of common plebians. Such is Chinese gratitude for great public services. For both these Generals repeatedly distinguished themselves during the siege of Sin-chen, and were deservedly rewarded with the order of the "Yellow Jacket." For the revolt of their troops, they were not in the least to blame, as it commenced by the rescue of a distinguished member of the Koh-lau society, who was being led out for execution by orders of General Yeuh, for insubordination on the receipt of the order announcing that the troops were to receive only *eighty per cent. of their pay*.

On the 5th day of the 5th Moon, the "Anti-Christian party," of Tsun-yee-foo, rose in arms and marched off to the new Catholic church, which is being built on the site of the old, or rather the new one, which was destroyed by the same party exactly four years ago. It appears that this notable party is very strong, and has considerable influence in high quarters, so that the Chebsien and Footai, afraid of the party, allowed it to go on in the work of destruction without the least attempt to stop it. The local Shen-tai, however, who is a blunt old warrior, managed by the aid of his guard to disperse the mob before it had commenced operations, and so things have *cooled down* a bit in that quarter.

The Missionaries at this place have also been subjected to serious annoyance, which has now subsided. The cause of the excitement was, again a chapel, which is strong built, something after the foreign style, and situated on the top of a high hill commanding this city. This house of peace the *knowing ones* declared to be a fort with a citadel, intended to destroy the city. The Bishop on seeing things taking such turn, invited the local Authorities to visit the place, and satisfy themselves of the nature of the building. The Foo-tai and Chebsien accepted the invitation, accompanied by a host of people, and the next day proclamations were issued, giving the dimensions of the building, and telling people the usual admonition to mind their own business, and not to spread false reports, &c., &c., that the authorities had satisfied themselves that the building was a temple of the Holy Mother (*Shen-Moo-Tang*.)

August 13th, 10 a.m., Ther. 80 degrees.

P.S.—A lot of *Kiang-li* men arrived here some time ago and spread a report that 30,000 *Taiping* rebels had sallied out from *Kwei-lung Shan*, into *Kiang-li*, and taken several cities. Another report now has it that *Tai-pings* have taken Chang-chow in Fu-kien, and are in communication with foreigners on the coast. Members of the *Koh-lau* Society are reported to be on the move among the troops on the frontiers of Yun-nan. Floods in *Sz-chuan*, and drought in Hunan, are amongst the last reports. More troops are being sent to Kocchow, where it appears the Sen Miaoutze are still holding their own, and the troops expect a rough campaign.

Kwei-yang-foo, 24th Aug., 1873.

7.50 a.m., ther. 74 degrees.

The weather continues to be delightful, and gradually cooling down, the highest thermometer this year has been about 86 degrees in the shade, and 89 degrees in a room exposed to the sun's rays all the afternoon. The farmers are delighted with the prospects of the rice crop.

Business is reviving, every one is looking for activity to the approaching *Tientsin* examinations, which promise to be livelier this year than they have been for many years past.

More troops are being sent to Koo-chow, where it appears things are far from being settled. A private and three non-commissioned officers belonging to a battalion ordered to Koo-chow, have been beheaded, for having demanded their arrears of pay before starting for the front.

Enclosed is a copy of my last commission, just sent me by the Footai, which you may have translated into English, should you desire to publish it.

The last news is, that the Foreign Ministers have been admitted at Court, and that during the audience they were so *paralysed* at the *augustness* of His Imperial Majesty, that not one of them could speak a word; and that most of them had to be led out in a fainting condition!! The timely arrival of your valuable paper enabled me to disabuse the minds of *those* who *ought* to be well-posted on such *points* of importance in our relations with the Empire, as to the inquiries about our reasons for not performing the *Kotow*. I answered that respectable people objected to putting their heads in the dust, and were accustomed to look Emperors and Kings in the face whilst in their presence.

P.S.—Enclosed is a list of the dates of my promotion, and the several diplomas that I have received since I have been here.

Hwuy, Junior Guardian of the Heir Apparent, &c., &c., and Chow, Imperial Commissioner, General Director of Military operations, &c., &c., respectfully record and hereby make known that on June 21st, 1873, the Governor and Commander-in-Chief memorialized the Throne that the several cities of Tsing-keang-heen and Hwang-ping-chow had been recaptured, the insurgent strongholds eradicated, and the roads opened up for postal communication. A list of the men and officers who distinguished themselves was at the same time presented, specially noting the ability displayed by the Englishman Tsun-tseang ———, and requesting that he be promoted from the rank of Expectant Tsun-tseang to that of Foo-tseang (Adjutant), and that he be further distinguished by the title of Nun (Viscount), which Imperial favour is requested to stimulate future exertion; all which is already on record. The prayer of this petition having been granted on August 22nd, the following announcement was issued by the Supreme Council:

Their Excellencies, the Governor and Commander-in-Chief having memorialized regarding the re-capture of the cities of Tsing-keang and Hwang-ping-chow, with a statement of the men and officers who distinguished themselves on the occasion, His Majesty's will regarding the same has been received, according to which the Tsun-tseang ———, having showed extraordinary ability, is appointed Keuen-show (Adjutant), with the title of Nun (Viscount) and the order of Pa-to-lo (Manchu-Brave). In accordance with this receipt, Hwuy, &c., hereby records and publish this statement for the information of the said officer. A special notification.

An Imperial acknowledgment of the ability of the Keuen-show (Adjutant), the Viscount and Pa-to-lo ———

August 22nd, 1873.

YOKOHAMA.

(*Japan Herald, 27th September.*)

H. R. H. the Duke of Genoa still remains here. A review of the Japanese troops in garrison, at Yedo, was given in his honour on the 8th inst., in presence of the Mikado and several of the Foreign Ministers, &c. The Duke afterwards took luncheon with His Majesty. In consequence of the heat, the review commenced at 8 a.m. On the arrival of the Diplomatic Corps at the Station at Yokohama, at 6.45 a.m., to proceed to Yedo, it was discovered that there was not room in the first class carriage for all, and although there was a quarter of an hour to spare before the departure of the train, yet the exertion of attaching an extra railway carriage to the train was too great for the railway staff, and in consequence the German and Russian ministers were left behind.

An address has been presented to the Duke of Genoa by a minority of the Italians here, the remainder appearing to dissent from it, in consequence of their democratic principles.

Up to date only some 20,000 ounces of silk-worm eggs have arrived, and the Italian graineurs appear to be much annoyed at the new regulations. They have held a large meeting on the subject, but their deliberations have been kept secret; it is known, however, that a long telegram has been sent home to their government, protesting against the course taken by the Minister of Agriculture, in requesting the Japanese Government to delay the transmission of cards from the interior to Yokohama.

It is stated that it is the intention of the Government to abolish the Shoshas, or great trading corporations, which have a virtual monopoly of mercantile negotiations, and to establish National and Joint Stock Banks at the great centres of commerce.

A case of some interest to the commercial world is being tried here. The plaintiff (who holds a Power of Attorney to sign "per pro.") had signed the name of the firm, for which he was dismissed, and he now brings his action for damages for wrongful dismissal. Judgment reserved.

The Peruvian Embassy, having concluded its labours here, left on the 18th inst. *en route* for China, to conclude a Treaty with that power. They are expected to remain for six months, and to experience much difficulty there.

The Japanese Embassy, after its long voyage round the world, returned here via Shanghai on the 13th inst. They were saluted by the various men-of-war on landing from the ship, and immediately proceeded to Yedo.

H. M. S. *Cadmus* arrived from the Russian settlements in the north on the 10th inst., and brings news that the English Admiral and squadron may be expected here in the beginning of October.

A slight shock of earthquake was felt here on the night of the 7th inst.

NAGASAKI.

(*N. C. Daily News.*)

Fears continue to exist among the natives, regarding an epidemic which has appeared at various places. The French flagship, *La Bellipoule*, Admiral Garnault, arrived on the 17th ult., from Chefoo, and is to proceed to Yokohama, whence it is said the *Cosmoe* will shortly leave for Home. Desertions from the U. S. *Hartford* seem to be numerous, the men making their way into the country; four marines were captured the other day and returned to their ship on the 19th, but there are still a few sailors missing. The *Gazette* says it is rumoured that, in consequence of the unpopularity with passengers of the screw steamers *Macgregor* and *Gwangse*, the P. M. S. Co. do not intend to continue them in their service. The *Express* has it that the Japanese Government are about to send some military officers to Ashoen, for the purpose of enabling them to obtain a practical insight into the art of warfare. The chief officer of the British barque *Columba*, who sustained such severe injuries on the passage from Shanghai to Nagasaki that his life was despaired of, has had to endure the amputation of his right arm. A determined case of suicide has occurred in a village close to the settlement. An old man, from Sumabura, of about 50 years of age, who had been ill for some time, went into the yard in the rear of his own house, and obtained a rusty knife, which he thrust into his stomach, but found the weapon too blunt to inflict mortal wounds. After sharpening it on a stone, with his own blood, he went into a field some thirty yards distant, and there cut his throat, and fell dead on the spot.

An interesting marriage took place at the British Consulate, on the 3rd instant. A Japanese girl of 16 summers, named Owayi Isobi, was married to Beng Teck, a Chinaman, who was born, educated, and became a British subject at Singapore, and was therefore married under the British law. This is the first marriage of a Japanese, according to the European ceremony, in this city; and so far as we are informed the first case of the kind in Japan. The friends of the girl obtained a permit for the marriage from the Government authorities at Yedo.

The *Gazette* gives the following particulars of a severe gale which has passed over Nagasaki:—

On Thursday and Friday, the 2nd, and 3rd instant, quite a long continued hurricane was felt in this harbor, the most severe that has occurred since the typhoon of 1867. Then the wind began in the S.W. and after 15 minutes lull, came from the opposite quarter. But the force of the wind is said to have been felt less then, than in the late storm from N.W. So sheltered is this harbor by the hills, which almost shut us in from the sea, that when we have a gale with the force of 8, we can easily imagine that it can be 12 a few miles outside. Considerable damage was done to property afloat and ashore, but happily unattended with loss of life. A large amount of the *debris* is still floating along the shore in the lower part of the city. A large quantity of rain fell during the two day and nights with hardly any intermission, and at times coming with a sharp stinging sensation, when the face was exposed. Among the casualities of which we have yet heard, are the following:—Eight coal junks were wrecked at Takasima, and one junk loaded with coal stranded upon the rocks near the Patent slip. Coal thus lost was valued at $1,000. Cassoney's pier was completely demolished. Boyd & Co.'s steam launch *Omoto* dragged and grounded off Mitchell & Co.'s yard, and was considerably damaged. Their smaller launch *Sylph* sank at her moorings, and the cutter *Veronica*, on being fouled by another boat, dragged her anchor and got amongst the wreck of Cassoney's wharf, losing her jibboom and rudder, and rolling her mast out. The Government Telegraph line has been blown down in some places, and communication between this port and Kobe at present stopped. Doubtless we shall hear of more accidents soon, that have happened at sea. Many private residences were more or less injured, in some instances the whole of the plaster of one side of a building was blown off. Trees, fences, gates, and things in general were pretty thoroughly shaken and overturned. To give a tangible idea of the gale, we mention that the *Yantic* dragged about four lengths, with two bower anchors, and had to get out her sheet anchor, and raise steam; but then she could not use her propeller, for she drifted so near a junk, with four anchors out, that she was danger of being entangled in the rope. The *Hartford*, however, rode out the storm finely with her two bowers, and did not drift an inch. The Russian *Vitias* also stood her ground well.

We give the changes in the barometer during the heaviest part of the storm, as recorded at the office of the Great Northern Telegraph Company.

THURSDAY.			
12 P.M.	29.51 Bar.	7	Force.
1 "	29.47 "	8	"
2 "	29.42 "	8	"
3 "	29.38 "	9	"
5 "	29.30 "	9	"
6 "	29.27 "	9	"
8 "	29.22 "	10	"
8½ "	29.16 "	10	"
9 "	29.19 "	10	"

A young Japanese was drowned at Daikanmichi; near the head of the bay. He was working to save his junk from getting adrift. After a few minutes his body was found, and brought on board the junk, but too late to revive him. A Japanese woman was struck by lightning at Mogi, and instantly killed. She was with three friends in a boat anchored near the shore.

HIOGO.

The *Hiogo News* of the 17th contains further particulars regarding the loss of the brig *Admiral*, from a correspondent who visited the wreck in the steamship *Augusta*, chartered by Lloyd's Agents:—"The *Admiral* stood upright in a sea of stones, and barring the loss of her masts and jibboom, looked so stately that it was hard to realise that her back was broken, and that she would never float again. But the best idea of what she must have gone through will be given when I say the breakers I saw never reached within ten yards of her; that she was still fifty feet from where the breakers had been, and that the sea, after she struck, had piled a great mound of stones against the seaward side of her. The masts of course had torn up the deck, like brown paper, as they went overboard, and her sheathing was torn and twisted from stem to stern. Just under the hill, in a place of safety, we found the encampment of the sailors, and with the exception of justifiable uneasiness caused by anxiety for the return of their captain, they had been very comfortable. They had then been fourteen days without news, and the only incident during that time which was worth mention, was a fight between the two Chinamen attached to the establishment,—the cook and a boy,—armed respectively with a poker and a knife, the mate having ultimately to restore order by thrashing them both. They were a great source of curiosity to the natives, but they had throughout invariably been treated with the greatest kindness. Two dead sailors, for instance, were found—one 5 and one 16 miles away, and natives reported the finding, and helped to carry the bodies and bury them. The Governor sent stores of provisions, and only desisted on being told that enough to live well upon could be got from the wreck. A board had also been placed on a tree bearing the following record:—'In remembrance of I. Jacobson, T. Lindsay, and W. Fordman, who were drowned on the 29th August by the stranding of the American brig *Admiral*.'" Arrangements have been made for bringing the cargo of the *Admiral*, which is principally iron, and little or none the worse, to Hiogo in native junks. Another Kioto Exhibition, of 200 days, from 1st March to 8th June, 1874, is announced. Five subscription griffins, which members of the Hiogo and Osaka Race Club had ordered from Shanghai, have arrived without accident. Messrs. Hughes & Co. have become the purchasers of lot 30 on the Foreign Concession, for $3,400. Fox raids on poultry are complained of. The Osaka correspondent of the *News* says:—The farmers near here are busily engaged in getting in their cotton crop, which I am told is a very good one. The fields of

godowns are full of goods with no market, because the Chinese have nothing with which to buy, this importer is now most anxious to lock the stable after the horse has been stolen.

That among merchants there was a misapprehension in regard to the amount and importance of the transit trade at Chinkiang is quite evident, and more especially among those at Shanghai, where the practical workings of the system could not be fully known. That day has passed, and they now see it to be a duty to use all their influence to open up China as much as possible, and to use all proper means to secure the fullest exchange of goods in the interior. The transit system at Chinkiang secured that result, and developed an enormous trade in foreign goods. Why should not the same system of reducing barrier dues to the level of transit dues be made universal throughout China?

No one, however much may have been said in opposition to Transit Passes for native produce, has ever been able to deny but that system was a great boon to the people of the interior, by giving them a market they would not otherwise have had, and also supplying them with needful foreign goods at cheap rates. The only persons that can lose by the plan are the barrier officials, in the main, and perhaps, it may be claimed, the Chinese Government.

If the records of the Chinese native officials can be produced, it will be found that the Chinese Government actually received more money under the Transit system than from the Barrier dues, because, under Transit, the amount of goods sent outward was so much increased, while under the Barrier system but a moiety.

If the Chinese people, the Chinese Government, foreign Merchants, and foreign Governments who are interested in manufactures are benefited by the Transit system, and on the other hand only a few irresponsible Barrier officials lose their illegal *squeezes*, why is it there should be any objection to it?—"It is contrary to Treaty," say the cavillers. Suppose it is, why not try to have it made according to Treaty? It was formerly contrary to Treaty, for Ministers of Foreign Powers to have representatives in Peking; it is not so now—so of all questions the last fifty years in China. Would it not be as well to discuss the question fairly, as to call harsh names? We hear rumours in regard to an objection of the Chinese authorities to the Telegraph at Shanghai. Do all the Consuls say a telegraph is not granted by Treaty, and order its removal? Not at all. Neither does the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce issue a manifesto telling those interested in telegraphs that it is contrary to Treaty, and should be given up. Now, practically, such action would differ very little from what was done by the Chamber in regard to Chinkiang.

A careful reading of the defeated Hurt-Alcock Convention, and an inquiry as to why the formulated rules for Transit outwards have been pigeonholed in the Legations at Peking for the last eight months, might give some further light upon the Transit question, which can only be discussed in a future article.

X.

Chinkiang, 18th September, 1873.

THE LOSS OF THE GERMAN BARQUE "CHARLOTTE CHRISTINE."

(*Nagasaki Gazette.*)

The German barque *Charlotte Christine*, Captain Fisher, left Vladiwostock on the 27th of August. On the 29th the wind was blowing from the N. E., with thick heavy weather. At 1 A.M. on the 29th, a pinnacle rock was seen on the starboard bow. At first it was thought to be another sail, but soon the breakers were heard, and in a short time, they became visible. The ship was immediately hauled up to the port tack, and the yards braced round. Land was then seen right ahead. Again the order was given to put the ship about, and the helm was immediately put down; but she could not get head way quick enough, and while in stays, struck aft upon a rock. Both anchors were then let go, and a boat with two men was lowered, having a line made fast to the jibboom. As soon as the boat touched the water, however, the line parted and the boat capsized, on account of the heavy sea, and the two men were washed ashore. Supposing these men were lost, and no other assistance being at hand, the ship meanwhile thumping heavily, with the sea breaking completely over her deck, the order was given to cut away the fore and main masts, to ease her. As soon as this was done, the shouts of the two men were heard from the shore, and then every effort was made to send a line to them. A lifebuoy was thrown over in hope that it would be washed ashore; this proving fruitless, a Newfoundland dog was sent with a cord, but the animal was drowned. Men tried twice to swim to land, but were driven back by the heavy surf, and had to be hauled on board again. Finally, after five hours labor, an empty water cask floated to the rocks, and land was reached. One end of a hawser was then fastened to a tree, and the other end to the mizen mast, and by this means, all were brought off in safety. At 11 A.M. the ship went to pieces. It was estimated that with the provisions saved from the wreck, and the roots and shell fish which could be gathered, the whole number of twenty-five persons could subsist for one month. The small boat which had capsized washed ashore, and they repaired it as well as they could, having determined to send five men in it to Sinoonesaki or Nagasaki for help. On the day before the time agreed upon for the start, the *Viliar* hove in sight, and the men put off for her in the boat. The island upon which they were wrecked, named in the English charts *Matu*, is very rocky, and in some parts is said to be 4,000 feet high. It is about 18 miles in circumference, situated in the Japan sea, about 250 miles west of Niigata, 60 or 70 from Corea, and about 300 from Nagasaki. Several empty Corean fishing boats were found upon the island, but no inhabitants.

THE NATIVE TRADE GUILDS.

(*Foochow Herald.*)

In drawing attention to the subject of the *Native Trade Guilds*, their organization and influence, we desire to confine our remarks to the question as to how far the commercial interests of the Foreign community are affected thereby.

While granting the undisputed right of the Chinaman, as of every other trader, to combine with his fellows with a view to protection against either the rapacity of the governing authorities, or the dishonesty of the public at large, *we distinctly deny the propriety* of any interference on the part of such combined body with the liberty of individual action. In England, the principle of Trades Unionism has been sanctioned by the Government, and tacitly admitted by the upper and middle classes of the country, but a most determined stand has been made by all parties against the illegal practice of intimidation. It may, perhaps, be said, by some of our readers, in passing, that the Foreign Chambers of Commerce somewhat assimilate to the Native Trade Guilds, we must confess our inability to discover any great or distinct singularity: the functions of the former are clearly and well defined, and as a rule, so far from impeding free trade, and international good feeling, exert a favorable and humanizing influence which we altogether fail to detect in the action of the Native bodies.

Of late the *Guilds* have assumed a bolder front, and not content with dictating to their own countrymen the course they should adopt in regard to dealings with the Foreigner, have had the barefaced effrontery to admonish the latter: we refer to the now notorious edicts of the *Shanghai Tea and Silk Guilds* published to an admiring world during the last spring; those valuable documents were no doubt perused by many of our readers with mingled feelings of indignation and mirth, but as indicative of the really insolent tone adopted by nearly every organized native body in this country towards the Foreigner, were no doubt deserving of the serious attention accorded to them by the Consular corps. The British Consul, Mr. Medhurst, on behalf of his nationals, warmly remonstrated with the Chinese Authorities, and succeeded in obtaining the withdrawal of the dictatorial propositions, but so far as we know, *no apology was made to the Foreign House for the sweeping and unjust charges brought against them.* What has occurred in Shanghai may come to pass here, and we may wake up one fine morning to find some new fangled commercial theory prepared for us by a *paternal and justice loving Guild*. If any such things should happen, we trust that the good sense of the community will prevail in asserting the commercial honor and independence of Foreigners.

The assumed right of the *Guilds* to interfere actively in trade disputes between native and foreigners can never, under existing circumstances, be conceded. If the foreign community were possessed of a similarly constituted tribunal, the system would not be so objectionable, but as matters at present stand it is simply tyrannical in its operation, and in every sense subversive of sound mercantile principles.

If proof were needed we could adduce an overwhelming mass of personal testimony to demonstrate the accuracy of our statements. Not only have individual Taumen been prohibited from trading with Foreign Houses *labooed* by the *Guild*, but in certain instances heavy fines have been inflicted for so doing, and in one instance, within our knowledge, *the compradore of a Foreign House* compromised matters with the *Guild* by the payment of the rather considerable sum of Five hundred Taels into the Exchequer of that august tribunal.

The question as to how the Foreign communities in this country can best avert the malevolent influence of the *Native Trade Guilds* must be left to our readers; our present object is merely to draw attention to the growth of what we must regard as institutions detrimental to the interests of Trade, and opposed to the spirit of the age we live in.

MURDER OF A MISSIONARY IN SZECHUEN.

Once again, in the province of Szechuen, a Roman Catholic French Missionary has been murdered, though he was provided with a passport from Peking in perfectly good order.

The Rev. Père Hue, accompanied by a native priest, named Tay, went to the city of *Kiên-kiang-hi'en* with the intention of taking possession of a small house bought with the express permission of the high authorities of the province, superior to the local mandarin, who himself, seemingly acquiescing in the project, had previously informed the missionaries that nothing hindered their entering his territory.

This mandarin, named, Kou, has always shown a spirit of violent hate against foreigners and ill-will to Christians, whom, in spite of the Imperial edicts which generally he did not post up, he had constantly refused hitherto to admit within the limits of his subprefecture. As to the city people, they were all most peaceful and showing a good spirit towards the missionaries, whom they had often times before invited to come and reside amongst them.

Suddenly, on the 5th of September, the residence of the two missionaries was invaded by a mob, who, rushing upon them, dragged them along the street, beating and wounding them till they had in their hands but two dead bodies. Naturally the mandarin Koui, to whom suspicion points strongly as the author of the rio, stopped quietly in his Yamen throughout, and did not attempt to restrain the outbreak. It is to be hoped that the Foreign Legations will at last join in a common understanding to put an end to so frequent, so illegal, and so abominable crimes? There is open to them a very simple and, moreover, a very legal way, and one almost in conformity with the Chinese regulation. That is, to make *only responsible* for such crimes the mandarins of the place and the chiefs of the municipality (two powers who, united, are sovereign in China and do as they like), and never accept in their stead the poor misled people who do nothing but comply with their mandate. Will M. Hue be the last victim of Chinese perfidy? Or will, in the future, as has happened *three times* during the last eight years, a petty mandarin—nay, a private person—be allowed to violate with impunity the most solemn treaties, and to butcher inoffensive and peaceable missionaries?—*Daily News.*

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Secretary.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. [tf 385

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).
NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.
OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 951 Hongkong, 17th April, 1873.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are now prepared to grant, on behalf of the above Company, Policies against Fire on First-class Buildings, to an extent of $10,000.
A discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
1y 15 Hongkong, 1st January, 1873.

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days	¼ of the annual rate
Not exceeding 1 month	½ do. do.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months...	¾ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months...	1 do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.	

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
tf 675 Hongkong, 13th August, 1869.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE.

IN conformity with the Special Resolutions adopted and confirmed at the Extraordinary Meetings of Shareholders held on the 1st and 15th instants, altering Clauses Nos. 130, 131, 132, and 133 of the Articles of Association, (such changes to take effect from 1st November, 1871), the Net Profits of the Company will, from that date, be distributed as follows, viz.:—
Two-thirds (2/3rds) to *all contributors*, whether shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of premia contributed by each.
One-third (1/3rd) to Shareholders generally, according to the number of shares held by each.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 314 Hongkong, 16th February, 1872.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—
MARINE DEPARTMENT.
Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.
A discount of 20% allowed.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, on reasonable terms.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1363 Hongkong, 26th July, 1872.

Insurances.

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days	¼ of the annual rates
Not exceeding 1 month	½ do. do.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months.	¾ do. do.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months....	1 do. do.
Above six months the full annual rate.	

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents, Alliance Fire Assurance Company.
tf 678 Hongkong, 26th August 1869

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 10 days	¼ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding 1 month.	½ do. do.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months...	¾ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months...	1 do. do.

EDWARD NORTON & Co.,
Agents the Queen Insurance Company.
tf 242 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurance viz:—

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from town, and their contents.	¾ per cent.
Other dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their contents.	¾ per cent.
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents.	1 per cent

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Agents Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
tf 864 Hongkong, 7th March, 1865.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of 360,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored thereon.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Hongkong, 24th August, 1864.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL,—TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extend of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored thereon.
EDWARD NORTON & Co.
tf 241 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 1 month	¼ of the annual rate
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 months	½ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding.....	¾ do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate	

N.B.—Short period Policies can be renewed for a term to complete 12 months, the premium charged for such prolonged term being the balance of the Annual Premium.

On and after this date, a discount of 20 per cent. off the above rates will be allowed to Insurers.
GILMAN & Co., *Agents,*
North British & Mercantile Insurance Company.
tf 1187 Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW.
THE Steamship
"DOUGLAS,"
Captain Burnie, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-DAY, the 16th instant, at 11 A.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
4d 1684 Hongkong, 13th October, 1873.

FOR SINGAPORE AND LONDON.
THE Steamship
"TRAFALGAR,"
Captain Watson, will leave for the above ports TO-MORROW, the 17th inst, at 4 P.M.
Rate for Tea. £3 10s. per 40 cubic feet.
Raw Silk, £3 per bale.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
2d 1709 Hongkong, 15th October, 1873.

FOR SINGAPORE *(direct.)*
THE Steamship
"MECCA,"
Captain Laws, will leave for the above port TO-MORROW, the 17th instant, at 4 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
KWONG HING,
No. 57, Praya.
4d 1694 Hongkong, 14th October, 1873.

FOR LONDON.
THE Steamship
"CAWDOR CASTLE,"
Captain Cowie, expected on the 20th inst., will have immediate despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
JOHN BURD & Co.,
Agents.
16 1 Hongkong, 15th October, 1873.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
THE A 1 American Ship
"MELROSE,"
Captain Neill, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 1668 Hongkong, 8th October, 1873.

FOR DUNEDIN AND SYDNEY.
THE A 1 Clipper Ship
"RIFLEMAN,"
Thos. Bishop, Master, having the greater portion of her cargo and passengers engaged, will have immediate despatch for the above ports.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ROZARIO & Co.
tf 1582 Hongkong, 25th September, 1873.

FOR MANILA.
THE Spanish Schooner
"MANOLITO,"
Captain Camus, will have immediate despatch for the above port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
tf 1631 Hongkong, 2nd October, 1873.

FOR LONDON.
THE A 1 German Barque
"LANDWURSTEN,"
Capt. Becker, will load here and at Whampoa for the above port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 1632 Hongkong, 2nd October, 1873.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
THE A 1 American Ship
"LADY BLESSINGTON,"
Williams, Master, will have early despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1657 Hongkong, 7th October, 1873.

THE A 1 British Barque
"FALCON,"
Dunn, Master, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will load at this and Whampoa, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.,
tf 1523 Hongkong, 13th September, 1873.

FOR NEW YORK.
THE A 1 German Barque
"JOHANN SMIDT,"
Captain Hagemann, will load here and at Whampoa for the above port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 1675 Hongkong, 10th October, 1873.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR NEW YORK.
THE A 1 American Clipper Ship
"RINGLEADER,"
Thatcher, Master, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will load at Whampoa and Hongkong, and have early despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1583 Hongkong, 25th September, 1873.

FOR LONDON.
THE British Ship
"STAR OF CHINA,"
will load here and at Whampoa, and will have quick despatch for the above Port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., *Hongkong;*
DEACON & Co., *Canton.*
tf 1435 Hongkong, 2nd September, 1873.

FOR NEW YORK.
(To follow the American Ship "Ringleader.")
THE A 1 16 years British Clipper Ship
"DOUNE CASTLE,"
887 tons Register, McDairmid, Master, will load at Whampoa and Hongkong, and will have early despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1659 Hongkong, 7th October, 1873.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, AND SOUTHAMPTON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "*GEELONG*," Captain G. J. BABOT, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie and Cargo, will leave this for the above places on THURSDAY, the 16th October, at noon.
Cargo will be received on board until noon, Specie and Parcels at the office until 2 P.M. on the 15th idem.
For Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong. CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.
A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents, with the Bills of Lading or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any Detention or Prejudice which may happen from the incorrectness in such declaration.
The Company reserve the option of forwarding all goods shipped by their Steamers for Europe through Egypt, either by rail, or by Canal in their own Steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.
Shippers of cargo for Bombay are requested to take note, that the Steamers leaving Hongkong in correspondence with the Australian Steamers from Galle to Bombay, *may* call at Colombo.
Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.
A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 29th September, 1873.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.
STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND BOMBAY.

ON THURSDAY, the 23rd October, 1873, at noon, the Company's Steamship "*DONNAI*," Commandant DE BUTLER, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.
Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.
Shipping orders will be granted till noon. Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 22nd October, 1873. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.
For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.
C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent
Hongkong, 4th October, 1873.

THROUGH U.S. MAIL LINE
FROM
CHINA AND JAPAN TO NEW YORK.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. COMPANY
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANIES.

THE S. S. "*GREAT REPUBLIC*" will leave Hongkong for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on MONDAY, the 27th October, at 3 o'clock P.M., taking Passengers, Mails and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.
Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to principal points in the United States, Canada, and Europe, via Overland Railroad and connecting Lines of Steamers, and to ports in Mexico and Central and South America.
A Steamer of the Company will leave Shanghai about same date, via the Inland Sea Ports, and make close connection at Yokohama.
The "*GREAT REPUBLIC*" will be due at San Francisco December 1st, whence daily Passenger trains and daily Freight trains are run over the Central and Union Pacific Railroad Lines for New York, and for all the principal cities in the interior and upon the Atlantic Seaboard.
At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.
Return Passage Tickets issued at a reduction of 20% on regular rates.
Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 26th instant. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.
For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply at the Agency of the Company, *Praya West.*
T. A. HARRIS,
Agent.
Hongkong, October 11th, 1873.

BROWN, JONES & CO., UNDERTAKERS, &c.,
OFFICE—No. 9, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.
Memorial Stones and Monuments erected.
tf 137 Hongkong, 21st January, 1873.

A. MILLAR & CO.,
HOUSE, SHIP, AND STEAMBOAT-PLUMBERS,
COPPERSMITHS & BRASSFOUNDERS,
No. 1, Queen's Road East and Nullah Lane,
Opposite H.M. Naval Dock Yard.
387, Hongkong, 1st March, 1871.

JOHN SKINKEIL, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
Sole Agent on the Pacific Co